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PEACE OPPONENTS DISTURBED OVER NEWS FROM WEST

Success of President
Wilson in California Makes
Leaders Wary—Senate May
Not Vote Until Tour Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first real reaction from the public here to the President's tour of the country in behalf of the League of Nations, was the uneasiness of the peace and the League of Nations opponents. They saw the President's tour as a move to influence the public in favor of the League of Nations. They saw the President's tour as a move to influence the public in favor of the League of Nations. They saw the President's tour as a move to influence the public in favor of the League of Nations.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE REPORTED FAILING

They Are Becoming Exhausted,
Says General Hermonius,
Now in Washington to Assist
in Getting Supplies for Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Edward C. Hermonius, who was chief of the Russian supply commission in London from the beginning of the war until the overthrow of Kerensky, arrived in Washington yesterday. He came to Washington to assist the Russian Ambassador in the solution of questions relating to military supplies and economic needs.

WORLD COAL UNION MAY BE PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin report states that Herbert Hoover, the American Food Controller, will shortly submit a plan to the allied Supreme Economic Council for the internationalization of the coal production of the whole world and a proposal for the establishment of a world coal union.

PEASANTS TO ATTEND LABOR CONFERENCE

They Will Not Have Votes—
No Official United States
Delegation Unless Senate Ap-
proves Labor Clause of Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—German and Austrian delegates will be admitted to the sessions of the international labor conference which has been called under a provision of the treaty of peace to begin Oct. 29 in Washington, but these delegates, representing nations not then to be members of the proposed League of Nations, will not have the privilege of voting. It is said there will be no difficulty about passports.

PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN CANADA

National Conference Meeting in
Ottawa Declares Itself in Fav-
or of Proportional Representa-
tion—Pension Inquiry Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The National Industrial Conference made great strides in the business it transacted on Friday, quite a number of resolutions being carried unanimously. It declared itself in favor of proportional representation and requested that the Department of Labor should form a bureau of information to supply information to all concerned on the subject of industrial councils. The committee reporting on this matter, while expressing a unanimous opinion in favor of them being established, added the proviso that no special plan should be adopted such as was done in England with the Whitley councils.

SENATORS ATTACK CABINET OFFICERS

Resolutions Call for Inquiry
Into Actions of Postmaster-
General Burleson and Alien
Property Custodian's Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two cabinet officers were under fire in the United States Senate yesterday. A resolution was introduced by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, providing for an investigation of recent charges that Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, had interfered with the Civil Service Commission and tampered with appointments.

GREEKS REPUDIATE BULGARIA'S CLAIMS IN WESTERN THRACE

Greek Premier Issues Second
Memorandum on Greek Claims
in Which He Answers Bulgarian
Message to Conference

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Sept. 18 and 19.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France—The subject of the conflicting claims of Bulgarians and Greeks to incorporate western Thrace in their respective countries, dealt with in the two previous articles, has been treated directly by the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. In the first place, the Premier referred to the Hellenic character of Thrace in a special section of his original memorandum of Greek claims before the Peace Conference; while later he contributed a second and supplementary memorandum. It is this second memorandum, dated June 28, 1919, which is embodied in the text published below, from the pen of Mr. Venizelos. He says:

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Bulgarian candidates in these elections.

The addition of the two Greek deputies for the sandjak of Servia-Kozani to the same number as had been elected in 1905—secured for the Greek nationality by cooperation with the Bulgarians exactly the same number of deputies as had been returned to Parliament at the first elections without their cooperation.

Bulgarian Claims to Macedonia

The above clearly shows that, whereas the Bulgarians never cease alleging that the whole of Macedonia belongs to them ethnologically, nevertheless, the Greeks secured in Macedonia, even at the first parliamentary elections of 1908, a larger number of seats than the Bulgarians; and when, in 1912, they cooperated, the Bulgarians recognized to the Greeks a larger number of seats in the two vilayets of Salonika and Monastir than they claimed for themselves. And it is well known that the Greeks have never made any claim in Macedonia beyond a portion of these two vilayets.

Thus by acts of a most official character of the Bulgarians themselves we have proof that whilst the Greek element in Thrace compared to the Bulgarian is as 7 to 1, in the two Macedonian vilayets of Salonika and Monastir the Greek element compared to the Slav is at least as 6 to 5; and by the Treaty of Bucharest, Greece retained in Macedonia only such parts of these vilayets as she was proportionately entitled to, on the basis of her national strength as demonstrated by the elections of 1908 and the agreement of 1912.

On the principle of self-determination, the Christian majority of the population of these two vilayets, even before the introduction of the Constitution in Turkey, proclaimed themselves as belonging to the 'Roum Millet'—that is, to the 'Nation of the Romans'—the Greek race is officially called in Turkey—and afterwards they repeatedly sent to the Ottoman Chamber a Greek majority. Notwithstanding the above facts, the Bulgarians, denying the right of self-determination, obstinately insist in classifying the Macedonian population on the basis of its alleged origin, disregarding and rejecting the principle of national consciousness as the chief characteristic of nationality.

Thus the Bulgarians are in full harmony with the German theories which do not allow the Albanians to be considered as French because they are of German origin; but they are in complete antithesis to the democratic conception of the allied and associated powers, and more particularly to America, the national unity of which country would be denied by the acceptance of the Bulgarian theory.

Greek Disputes of Macedonia

I crave leave to add but one more thing, in order to draw attention to an inaccuracy in Mr. Gueshoff's memorandum. In the first page of the said memorandum the Greek deputies of Macedonia, after being reduced from four to three, of the said four are at the same time stated to belong to Bulgarians presumably not claimed by the Bulgarians. But in truth these four deputies actually do belong to districts claimed by the Bulgarians, because the sandjak of Serres and that of Monastir are entirely claimed by them, and of the 13 cazas of the sandjak of Salonika they claim all but one—the caza of Aekaterini. As regards the caza of Grevena mentioned in the memorandum, it is not included in the sandjak which are represented by the four Greek deputies but belongs to the sandjak of Servia-Kozani, as to which the agreement of March 11, 1913, is silent as to the number of Greek deputies to be elected, because the Bulgarians, possessing no strength whatever in this sandjak, simply acknowledge by the agreement that they could support as many candidates as the Greeks should present—over and over the four.

NO FIUME NEWS TO BE SUPPRESSED

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, Antonio Nitti, the Italian Premier, denied all news concerning the developments would be communicated to the press. Nothing would be concealed, he declared. At present, said, there was nothing to add to previous communications on the subject. The government up to this point, he explained, had confined itself to consulting various generals and officers who had rendered valuable service to the army, including General Diaz and the Duke of Aosta. All these regretted extremely what had happened, he said.

CONVENTION OF IRISH RACE IN AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday). The motion urging the grant by the Irish Parliament of self-determination to Ireland, which was introduced by a private member in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly was passed by a vote of 10 to 9. Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, has been elected to the position of president of a convention of the Irish race in Australia and the latter has accepted nomination. The convention opens tomorrow on Nov. 3.

STEEL STRIKE STILL APPEARS CERTAIN

Samuel Gompers Has Nothing to Say After Conference With John Fitzpatrick, Who Reiterates There Can Be No Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee for the organization of steel and iron workers, conferred in Washington yesterday.

"I do not consider that the time is ripe for a statement on the proposed steel strike," was all that Mr. Gompers would say after the conference.

Comparison With Packing Industry

He compared the conditions in the packing industry with those in the steel industry and told what the packers' house unions had accomplished in Chicago. Men were getting only 17 cents an hour for hard work up to 1916, he said. Under pressure the packers raised the pay to 27 cents, but imported Negro workers. The Labor leaders started to unionize the Negroes and the pay was raised to 42 cents an hour. The packers threatened to import Chinese Labor, but the union men still persisted and had the pay raised to 46½ cents an hour, which it is now, with Labor asking for 65 cents.

"Now," he said, "steel conditions have been bad for years, and the owners take the same attitude that the packers did. They have deprived the men of the right to meet and discuss their affairs, even on their own property. They have imported gunmen to terrorize the workers. They have insisted on their rights were foreigners and I. W. W. and that the gunmen they employed were Americans. It can't go on any longer."

"Why wasn't it possible to wait until the President's conference had been called?"

Expectation of Support

"Have you the support of other trades?"

"Why, they will have to help us," replied Mr. Fitzpatrick. "We all have to hang together, and the others know that if they don't help us now they won't get help when they need it. Of course they will have to help us."

"Let me tell you something. There is all this talk about a closed shop and an open shop. There isn't any such thing. There is a union shop and a non-union shop, and the steel owners don't want us to organize, that's all there is to it. They know that when we organize we will get better conditions, just as we did from the packers, and they don't want to pay the money."

"They try to make out because a man owns a share or two of stock he won't strike. I tell you the workmen are fighting for something more than money and they will not be kept at work for the sake of saving a few shares of stock."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the seamen's union, was with Mr. Fitzpatrick when he went to see Mr. Gompers, and it is understood that he strongly advises the steel workers to go forward with their strike without delay.

Preparation for Strike

Committee Makes Ready and Steel Plants Begin to Shut Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Preparations went on here yesterday for carrying the steel strike order against the United States Steel Corporation into effect on Monday in consonance with the decision of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, arrived at late on Thursday night.

"It was simply impossible for the committee to postpone the steel strike and do justice to the cause of the workmen," was the statement of W. Z. Foster, secretary of the committee. "The Labor conference does not meet in Washington until Oct. 6. It may be in session a week, or a month at the best. We could not have a final decision under five or six weeks. If that decision did not meet with the approval of the steel workers, it would be necessary to take up the question of our demands the second time. That would necessitate the calling of the committee into session again. But no process of figuring can we see where the present status could be reached the second time in less than two months."

"Just what attitude did Mr. Gompers assume on the question of deferring the strike?" Mr. Foster was asked.

defer the strike without serious injury to the cause of the workmen that we do so. Mr. Gompers' letter was considered, and only one conclusion could be reached, that the strike must go on, otherwise an irreparable injury would be done the workmen who, with a 98 per cent vote, authorized the walk-out."

Several large independent steel concerns are negotiating agreements with their workmen or have already signed such agreements since the strike agitation began, Mr. Foster declared.

Part of the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen was closed down on Thursday because of "a lack of orders," according to C. J. Mogan, superintendent. The plant employs about 3000 hands and Mr. Mogan said that at least 2000 of them were still at work, despite the partial shutdown. It is said by Labor leaders in Monessen that a large number of union men quit work in the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company Thursday afternoon.

A mill of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, located at Port Vue, was shut down yesterday, throwing 2000 men out of employment. According to E. R. Crawford, superintendent of the company, the shutdown was caused by a congestion in the finishing department.

Relative to the shutdowns, Mr. Foster said:

"Yes, they are shutting down because we can't hold our men in leath. That is the one big difficulty. We want this strike to come off in an orderly manner and are doing all we can to hold the men in line, but it has been increasingly difficult to do this."

Mayor George Lyle, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, said yesterday that 1200 volunteers had been sworn in to assist the McKeesport police in keeping order in the city in the event of a strike. Of this number 400 are former service men. The organization is known as the Vigilante Committee and is backed by business men.

Twelve Demands Made

Basin of Strike of Steel Workers Called for Next Monday

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The following are the twelve announced demands which are the basis of the strike in the steel industry called for Monday:

Right of collective bargaining. Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

An eight-hour day. One day's rest in seven.

Abolition of the twenty-four-hour shift.

Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standard of living.

Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.

Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday and Sunday work.

Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.

Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction, and increase of working forces.

Abolition of company unions.

Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

Letter to President

Unions State Grievances and Say Strike Delay Is Impossible

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The following letter was sent to President Wilson on Thursday by the national committee for the organization of steel workers:

"The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, District of Columbia: "Dear Sir.—Answering your request through Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the date of the strike of the steel industry of this country be postponed from Sept. 22, next, to a date hereafter fixed, until after a conference called by you to meet in Washington on Oct. 6, next, we respectfully make the following report:

"For years there has been great unrest among the steel workers of our country because of the unusual, American, and despotic industrial conditions. Finding no redress in individual efforts, the men naturally sought, by the example of other workers through their organizations, to associate themselves for collective defense. Oppression growing beyond endurance, the call for assistance to redress grievances came from every quarter of the industry to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in June, 1918.

Investigation Made

"A committee consisting of representatives of the crafts engaged in this industry were ordered to and did make an investigation. They found the field overripe for organization. The enrollment of membership grew by leaps and bounds, relief from their oppression was imminent and yet, out of patriotic consideration to our cause, they endured the continued suffering without cessation of their labors to the end that despotism abroad might not gain thereby and comfort.

"Immediately after the armistice was declared, the men insisted upon having their wrongs righted. They were persuaded, however, to wait until the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in June, 1919. Following a report made to that convention, Mr. Gompers sought a conference with Mr. Gary, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, on that subject, in the hope of avoiding a grave industrial conflict.

"Mr. Gompers, whose constructive patriotism is beyond any question, was denied even the courtesy of a reply. Then, the men insisted upon action, and, following authorization for taking a vote upon a strike, beginning with July 20 and ending Aug. 20 this year, 98 per cent of the men voted for a strike.

Mr. Gary's Refusal to See Men

"Following the vote taken, a committee representing the crafts involved went to Mr. Gary for the pur-

pose of obtaining a conference in the hope of avoiding a strike. Mr. Gary refused to see the committee or deal with any one of them. The committee, still desirous of avoiding the conflict, laid the entire matter before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers and the executive council indorse the actions of the men. Nevertheless, in the hope of averting a conflict an appeal was made to Your Honor.

"Mr. Gary, obstinate in his denial to grant relief, caused such a great unrest as to necessitate calling a meeting of the presidents of the 24 crafts involved. After a thorough, calm, and deliberate review and study of the entire situation, taking into consideration all the consequences that would naturally flow therefrom, these 24 presidents, representing over 2,000,000 organized men, indorsed the strike and set Sept. 22 as the date therefor. The date was deferred to Sept. 22 against the best interests of the strike solely in the hope that Mr. Gary and his associates might in the meanwhile reconsider their position, so as to avoid the otherwise inevitable conflict.

Reasons Against Postponing Strike

"In a meeting called on Sept. 17 at Pittsburgh of the representatives of the aforesaid crafts for the purpose of devising ways and means of conducting the strike, your communication through Mr. Gompers requesting that the date of the strike be postponed was received. Two days of consideration were given to the same. Every one present desired, if it were possible, to comply with your request. Your request for postponement would have been gladly granted were it not for the following facts:

"1. Mr. Gary has asserted that his men need no trained representation in their behalf in presenting their grievances, notwithstanding that they can neither economically, by lack of means, nor intelligently, by lack of schooling, cope with him or his representatives.

"2. That ever since the men started to organize, a systematic persecution was instituted, beginning with discharge and ending with murder.

"3. Through the efforts of the representatives of the steel industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. Instances are too numerous where meetings have been suppressed, men arrested, tried on various unfounded charges, excessive bail required and cruel punishment imposed, all without warrant in law and justice.

"4. As one of many examples: In the city of McKeesport, a meeting held by the men within their constitutional rights was broken up and men arrested and thrown into jail, charged with riot and held to the excessive bail of \$3000 each, while one of the hirelings of the steel industry arrested the mother of a woman speaker at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, is being held under bail of but \$2500.

"Another patent example is Hammond, Indiana, where four defenseless union men were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses in behalf of their survivors have been so intimidated and maltreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed.

Guns Planted in Mills

"5. Guns and cannon have been planted in mills, and highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises.

"6. Armed men in large numbers are going about intimidating not only the workers, but everybody in many communities who shows the slightest indication of sympathy with the men.

"7. Men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers day by day. Threats and intimidation are resorted to for the purpose of putting the men in fear and preventing them from the exercise of their own free will. They are coerced into signing statements that they are not members, nor will become members of any Labor organization and threatened with eviction, blacklist, denial of credit and starvation.

"8. That a forced decline of the market would be imposed, so as to wipe out their holdings in stock, which they were induced to purchase in years past. Threats to move the mills and to close them up indefinitely.

"9. That an organized propaganda for vilification of the American Federation of Labor, spreading rumors that the strike will be delayed and that such delay is only a sellout.

"10. Showing no opposition to the men joining dual organizations. As a result of this propaganda the I. W. W. is making rapid headway in some of the districts.

"11. That the real reason for opposition to organized Labor representation on behalf of the men who have grievances is that the steel industry is preparing to cut wages and to lower the standards to pre-war times and to return to a condition that encouraged the padrone system, so prevalent in that particular industry.

Question of Responsibility

"Mr. President, delay is no longer possible. We have tried to find a way, but cannot. We regret that for the first time your call upon organized Labor cannot meet with favorable response. Believe us, the fault is not ours. If delay were no more than delay, even at the cost of loss of membership in our organizations, we would urge the same to the fullest of our ability, notwithstanding the men are firmly set for an immediate strike. But delay here means the surrender of all hope. This strike is not at the call of its leaders, but that of the men involved. Win or lose, the strike is inevitable and will continue until industrial despotism will recede from the untenable position now occupied by Mr. Gary. We have faith in your desire to bring about a conference and hope you will succeed therein. We fully understand the hardships that meanwhile will follow and the reign of terror that unfair employers will institute. The burden falls upon the men, but the great responsibility therefor rests upon the other side."

COMMUNISTS ALIVE TO COMING STRIKE

They See in the Many Foreigners Engaged in the Steel Industry a Promising Field for the Spreading of Their Doctrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The recent Bolshevik convention in Chicago casts an illuminating light on the subject of strikes in this country. Time was when a strike was no more than a dispute between Capital and Labor. Today, so the organization of the Communist Party has recently made it very plain, the forces that would overturn the present form of government (and are just as intent on transforming the trade unions into revolutionary industrial unions) stand in the shadow, rejoicing in the industrial strife, endeavoring to inject into it a revolutionary element, and pushing for the time when they shall get the great mass of the unskilled workers out in a great general strike. Their purpose in this is to establish a soviet system of government—to build up, through industrial organization, a society in which there shall be one class, the masses.

Communists Arrange Mass Meetings

The Communists regard the threatened steel strike with anticipation. This is the best kind of strike for them, with much unskilled Labor involved and many foreigners receptive of such propaganda. National headquarters was established here by the new party executives only this week, and they at once arranged for two mass meetings over the week-end in connection with the minor steel strike at the works of the Standard Steel Car Company at Hammond, Indiana.

This activity in the Hammond steel strike marks the first general propaganda work that the party has done since its organization. The fundamental means of revolution that the American Bolshevik look to is the revolutionary uprising of the great mass of the workers who have no particular trade and who have therefore not been organized on craft lines, such, for instance, as machine feeders. They have a name for what they plan. They call it "revolutionary mass action."

At present these unskilled workers are not organized. While the Communists do not expect to organize them along the old trade union lines, they do expect to unite them through shop committees and similar forms of organization. They aim, through such organization, to carry on their propaganda and to increase the unrest among these workers. They argue capitalism will create the conditions of unrest, and it is their purpose to organize the workers into a common disaffection, insurgency and revolution.

Great Industrial Union Planned

The Communists aim meanwhile to bring into existence a great industrial union as their program says, a combination of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Workers International Industrial Union (the other wing of the I. W. W.), the radical unions of the American Federation of Labor and other industrial unions, and this establish the basis for a soviet state. Then, when things have come to a crisis in the country, it is their hope to step in with their program, and, just as their brothers, the Bolsheviks, did in Russia, furnish the leadership to the troubled and blinded multitudes.

Strikes, initiated by whomsoever, are food for them, they grant. Obviously they do not expect to see the mass of the unskilled workers rise up all of themselves, originally, in a revolutionary strike. The organization of the masses of the unskilled follows upon the organization of the smaller groups of the skilled; and the strikes of the skilled workers are the precursors of the strikes of the unskilled. In short, the strikes of the highly organized and skilled, teach the unskilled the strength of organization and the power to be wielded in uniting and striking.

Making Strikes Revolutionary

The Industrial Workers of the World have spread their propaganda of strikes from coast to coast, and lately the Socialists have been emphasizing strikes. Now that the American Bolsheviks have definitely embarked on a program of engaging in strikes and making them revolutionary so far as they can, it is evident that the strike of the trade unionist is still further threatened with this new character. Seattle and Winnipeg are examples of what has already

been done along this line, before the Bolsheviks were organized.

So far as the Bolsheviks here can use the strike, they will do so, they will grant, to foment revolution in the country, by teaching the workers that, without their support, the government cannot exist. The greater strength they so gain, the larger will be their influence for replacing the trade union—which in all likelihood has called the strike—with the revolutionary One Big Union. Their aim is not to call strikes, but to exploit them for revolution. So when the trades unionist strikes, the American Bolsheviks frankly admit, he is giving them the opportunity for the revolutionary propaganda that they are looking for.

Bolshevism in United States

As regards bolshevism in America, there is absolutely no question that it exists. Its strength at present is in the big industrial cities of the east and middle west, and chiefly in the industries employing great numbers of the unskilled. That is why the steel strike has a new significance for the Nation. The Bolshevik situation in America has taken a new turn within the last month through the union of the Bolshevik elements. They are now organized nationally. They have what seems a capable leadership. Their directing head, before he went into socialism and then a step farther, into communism, had made a success as a business executive. They have money. At their organizing convention they paid their delegates transportation, and for conventions hereafter voted to pay that and also \$5 a day. They have a substantial foreign membership already enrolled. They have ability in their ranks. They have a more plausible theory than the I. W. W.

The Bolshevik organization is in its infancy at the present time and its leaders look forward to some years of agitation and education before they can count on the possibility of the general revolutionary mass strike. They hope they will be able to build up a powerful organization before this event which they expect to take place in the strikes of today they seek to gain their foothold.

ENGINEERS CONFER WITH LABOR MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Representatives of the leading unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades had a conference with the Labor Minister at the Board of Trade this morning to discuss the question of war wages and the position under the temporary Wages Regulation Act. No decision was reached, but a further conference will take place in October.

J. O'Grady, M.P., secretary of the Federation of General Workers, informed a press representative that Sir Robert Horne intended to try to arrange a joint conference of employers and workmen's organizations, as he was of the opinion that the matter was principally one for the employers and men themselves, and whatever they were able to agree upon the government would accept and would be prepared to give effect to.

EMIR FEISUL REACHES LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Emir Feisul, the son of the King of Hedjaz, arrived in London last night as the guest of the British Government. The Emir, who was in striking native dress, had a suite of a dozen officers and was received with due honor at the station by Viscount Milner, representing the government, the Prime Minister's private secretaries, representing Mr. Lloyd George himself, Sir Robert Syne, representing Lord Curzon and the foreign office, and high officials, representing the War Office. After conversing with the reception party, particularly with his former military comrades, the Emir and his party were conducted to their hotel.

PONTFRAC ELECTION RESULT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Alderman Forrest, Coalition Liberal, has held the Pontefract division in Yorkshire by a majority of 1475 over Isaac Burns, Labor. The seat was formerly held by Compton Rickett, Coalition Liberal, who defeated Mr. Burns in December by 3514 votes.

BULGARIA GIVEN TREATY OF PEACE

Terms Handed to Representatives of Sofia Government at the French Foreign Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—The treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Bulgaria was presented to the Bulgarian mission at the French Foreign Office this morning at 10:40 o'clock.

Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, spoke briefly in opening the session. He was followed by General Theodoroff, head of the Bulgarian mission, who spoke for fifteen minutes, pleading that the Bulgarian people were not responsible for the war, but that the Bulgarian Government had thrown the country into the struggle. He realized, however, he said, that the people must share the responsibility.

"They are willing to do so," he said, "but feel that in no way have they committed such a crime as will compel them to accept servitude."

King Ferdinand and Vassil Radoslavoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister in 1914, were blamed for Bulgaria's entry into the war by General Theodoroff. He said the Bulgarian people did not approve of the German alliance, which, he declared, "came to them as a cataclysm," but they must accept part of the responsibility.

"We have committed faults," he said, "and we shall bear their consequences within the bounds of equity, but there is a punishment no crime can justify, and that is servitude."

Representatives of each of the 27 governments participating in the Peace Conference, including Rumania, were present. Frank L. Polk, head of the United States delegation, sat on Mr. Clemenceau's right, and Sir Eyre Crowe, the new British plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, sat on his left.

As the Bulgarian delegates, General Theodoroff, Mr. Ganef, Mr. Lokessoff, Mr. Stambulowsky, and Mr. Hayzoff, entered, the other delegates rose. The Bulgarians showed courteous confidence in their demands. Twenty-five days are allowed for Bulgaria to present observations on the treaty terms. The ceremony ended at 11 o'clock.

Headquarters Moved to London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Supreme Economic Council has moved its headquarters from Paris to London.

AVIATOR ROHLFS MAKES NEW RECORD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ROOSEVELT FLYING FIELD, Mineola, Long Island.—Roland Rohlf's shattered another record yesterday, his second in 24 hours, when he climbed 19,500 feet in 9m. 42.2-5s. Rohlf's used the Curtiss wasp triplane with which he broke the world's altitude record on Thursday with a height of 34,610 feet. He climbed more than 2000 feet per minute in his performance on Thursday.

As a result of yesterday's feat, Rohlf's now holds three records, altitude, climbing and speed.

SHIPYARD BUILDING IN IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The latest developments of the "millions for housing scheme" is a proposal to provide money for building shipyards in Ireland. Three such yards are proposed and Dublin is to have the largest yard in the world if the idea is carried out. A committee has been appointed by the Dublin Port and Docks Board to go into the details of the scheme.



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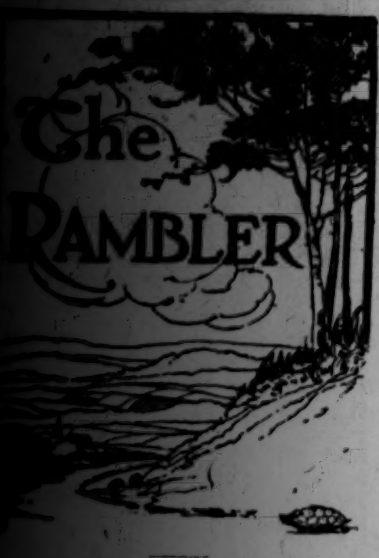
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Round Table Discusses a New Kind of Club

By WILLIAM MOORE
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in a happy hour that you and I sat at the Round Table. Saturday afternoon, stranger. The clock had put a sudden glow on the wall, and there was a full moon in the sky. Besides you will recall the numerous friends of the Bondsman who had gathered for the discussion of the Poet for bringing in a new kind of club. The privilege of sitting at the Round Table had been defined by the Bondsman as resting upon the possession of two qualities: either a person introduced must be "a good talker" or "a good listener." For the Bondsman, stranger, was a man, the Poet ex-claimed, "who, I admit, did not belong to our circle, either by virtue of the world calls good manners, or reason of what again is often called success in life. In short, from one point of view, none of us contributed to us, and his lack of amenities common to our party made him appear a dis-tinguished element. His own affairs, of which he discoursed so freely, were not to our interests, varied as they were in denying to him our sym-phony of toleration and good feel-ling which should be the corner stones of true democracy. In fact, this Round Table itself is a denial of democracy!"

With this revolutionary bombshell the Bondsman finished. A half-dozen were left at him, all speaking at once. Nothing was men so sensitive as the Bondsman upon their sense of democracy. The Bondsman, by dint of the same with which he controlled his speech, at length wore down the Bondsman and gained the floor. "A man has the right to choose his friends," he said. "He is obliged to number his friends, and Harry among them. Dick, and Harry uncon-sciously refuse to make an intimate simply because we each have our own little secret."

The Bondsman arose with a yawn. "I didn't come here this afternoon to listen to a sermon," he growled, stretching lazily. "Come on, Mr. Bondsman, let's move down to the yacht club and have a broiled lobster." "You are on," replied the Bondsman. "There's an invitation dance tonight, isn't there?" "Yes," agreed the Bondsman. "The House Com-mittee decided the subscription dances were too democratic," and he grinned at the Poet as he went out.

WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The straits to which the civil popu-lation in Bonn were driven for food was amply testified to by an adver-tisement which appeared some time ago in the local newspapers. At the time that this advertisement appeared herring were not present in sufficient quantities to enable each person to have one. One herring had to be divided between two, hence the adver-tisement, which reads as follows: "A lady living alone seeks to make the acquaintance of another lady for the purpose of purchasing the municipal herring. Offers to Box KYZ."

It is a welcome change when one goes home on leave to handle the silver and copper money after the notes issued in France and Belgium. In the coast towns of France there is a fair amount of silver available be-cause at Boulogne, Calais and Havre, on account of the tremendous number of troops passing through, money flows like water. In the occupied districts of France and Belgium, notes of the value of a halfpenny and a penny were used.

The German Theater
In Germany practically the same state of affairs prevails. The only silver money that one sees are coins which are being kept as a curiosity because, naturally, the new govern-ment will strike a new lot. There are 5 and 10 pfennig metal pieces, but everything else is in paper notes. Starting at a 10 pfennig note, the paper money proceeds as far as 100 marks with 25 and 50 pfennig, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 mark notes. There are also 1000 mark notes, but these are rarely seen. One day I saw a 10 pfennig note, which had been torn, mended by sewing across with black thread. In peace time 10 pfennig is worth 1/4d.; now

Personally I should like to see all clubs turned into community houses, where every one, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, were free to come and go as he might wish. If such there were—community clubs, I mean, then in- deed we could boast of our democracy."

For a moment an almost horrified silence greeted this outburst. "Un- fortunately you are a poet, and not a practical man," the Bondsman began severely, but the remainder of his com- ment was obscured by a shout of laughter from the Poet. The others looked at one another in blank amazement, wondering what the jest that so stirred the Poet could have been. The Bondsman muffled himself in his dignity and continued. "Let me put one ques- tion to you. Would you, in your com- munity club, sit down to dinner with a street-sweeper?" The Poet laughed again. "I hoped you would keep logic out of it, because it is too serious a matter for such nonsense," he said. "But why not? Only first I should like to assure myself he were an in- teresting type. As a matter of fact, I know little about the exacting duties of a street-sweeper, and ten to one, he would know little of poetry, although that would not be as certain as my ig- norance of his profession. But I make no doubt that what between Ruskin and William Morris and old proverbs about new brooms sweeping clean we should not lack for subject-matter of conversation. Of course, if he should turn out to be a bore, I could always look out for another companion after dinner, say, a brick-layer or a musician."

"If you won't be serious, there is no use in arguing with you," said the Bondsman in a huff. "I haven't come here to listen to a lot of silly para- doxes. There is no person more dis- tateful to me than a parlor Socialist."

The latter charge appeared to sting the Poet, for after all, he was human. "I assure you, my dear sir, that I am perfectly serious—more, I am in ear- nest," the Poet replied. "If to be in- terested in the welfare of mankind, and in the practical working of democ- racy is to be a parlor Socialist, I plead guilty to the charge. But that, after all, is a digression. I yet maintain that community clubs to which all respectable, well-behaved men have free access are not only fea- sible but greatly to be desired. Democ- racy, I repeat, rests upon toleration and friendly feeling. How can we have democracy if we do not come in con- tact with one another's ways of liv- ing? It is true that the circle of our intimate friends will always be a small one, probably chosen carefully from those who are congenial to us. But should we therefore shut our hearts to the rest of the world? May the casual passer-by teach us nothing? You all of you profess to dislike the man I brought to this table the other day. Why? Because in manner and speech he had not that particular restraint and formality to which the Round Table is accustomed. Not only were his own affairs of paramount impor- tance to himself—a failing which is sometimes discovered even here,"—and the Poet looked slyly from the Bondsman to Nestor—"but his conception of dinner was limited to ordering beefsteak and fried potatoes. Nevertheless my friend has not only succeeded in making his family com- fortable and happy, but also he is taking steps to give his son a college education, an advantage to which his own youth was a stranger. In other words, he was a man of worthy am- bitions, the sort of person who has found in democracy an opportunity which sometimes the more intellectu- ally endowed are apt to overlook. At least, he is getting more out of democ- racy than we are."

ON RURAL WOODEN BRIDGES
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
A picturesque feature which is fast disappearing from New England high- ways is the old wooden bridge. These bridges were used for short spans across narrow rivers and streams, and over railroad tracks at a safe elevation above the line of steam travel. As their construction was usually in- trusted to local craftsmen and village engineers, they often have a charm of individuality not found in the standardized structures which state, avenues and federal highways today demand. Many of these old bridges show more than a touch of artistic inspiration and happy experimenting in construction: all of them prove that the building of them never stiff- ened into a formula.

Perhaps the places and the circum- stances in which one comes upon them—or came, for motors and re- forced concrete are pushing the tense into the past—had much to do with their charm. They were always to be found on country roads whose rural beauty had not been largely en- croached upon by sidewalks and macadam. A curving road usually led up to the angle of approach which connected the road with the sill. This angle was sometimes slight, scarcely off the horizontal when the span was over a sluggish stream, or steep and acute when the bridge was hung across a railroad cut or to the high banks of a swift river. But whether steep or gentle, there was always something to be "crossed" and a re- warding view. It might be a narrow and turbulent stream which flowed over rocks below, or a flat pasture whose channel spring floods had deep- ened at the point where the bridge was built, or the cut of a railroad bed which allowed the eye to follow parallel and sweeping lines of track. Always, from the middle of the wooden bridge, was some pleasant vista of running water or disappear- ing rails.

Varieties of Rustic Bridge
Neither were these wooden bridges, when their charm was tasted at the full, come upon from the seat of a speeding automobile. By right one should have started out for a long summer's afternoon ride behind the family horse. As the horse was re- quired to drag a carryall over five or six miles of dusty road, speed was not one of his characteristics. The progress of the carryall was slow and ad- venturesome, so that anything out of the ordinary was welcome. In these circumstances, the crossing of a wooden bridge was a near adventure.

The approach up the angle of con- struction meant a heavy tug on the traces, and the crossing of the sill a sharp bounce on the springs. Some- times the bridges were covered and mysterious; sometimes the planks of the flooring were set wide apart, so that one had glimpses of the swirling river below. A few bridges were flanked with signs of warning, forbid- ding the driver to hurry his horse over the bridge at a gait faster than a walk under penalty of fine and im- prisonment. If the horse did hurry his gait by a fraction, so we breathless children were told, he might swing the

whole bridge off its piers through the vibration.

Of the many wooden bridges which rides and walks about unfrequented countryside have discovered, three remain in the thoughts of the writer. The first was a covered bridge, set diagonally across a swift and narrow stream; going into it on a sunny day gave the feeling of going into some cloister as the eye sought to adjust itself to the darkness and shade. From the darkness within, the eye quickly picked out patches of sun- shine and floating moats where the light streamed in from windows cut in the sides. Some feeling for archi- tectural harmony made the builder cut his windows along the sides in di- amond shapes instead of rectangular, so that the diagonal line of the span was echoed in the slant lines of the open- ings. The effect of the complementary diagonals was quaint and charming. In summer the cover to the bridge seemed to have little reason for exist- ing, but with a blizzard sweeping

Conversing With Difficulty
At the present time it is a crime to be seen walking along the street with a Fräulein, and sublimely seeking pro- tections by this means, are often on the watch for victims. The only thing to do is to wait until it is dark, and then keep along the unfrequented by- ways, avoiding the highways. If a soldier "accompanies" a lady along the streets in the daytime he walks a short distance behind her and each of them does his or her best to keep up a conversation without other people noticing it. Such a proceeding adds zest, although the conversation, as a rule, is necessarily formal.

A great many correspondents have written about the refusal of the Ger- man people to admit defeat. This is quite true. "We were starved out," they say, and will not admit of a strategic defeat.

On the whole, the people of Bonn do not complain much about the army of occupation. They prefer the Eng- lish to the French, the French to the Belgians, the Belgians to the Bolshe- viki. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung recently contained a growl about the Negro troops, but as against that the haki-turbaned Indians here in Bonn have called forth favorable comments owing to their gentle demeanor.

ON RURAL WOODEN BRIDGES

A picturesque feature which is fast disappearing from New England high- ways is the old wooden bridge. These bridges were used for short spans across narrow rivers and streams, and over railroad tracks at a safe elevation above the line of steam travel. As their construction was usually in- trusted to local craftsmen and village engineers, they often have a charm of individuality not found in the standardized structures which state, avenues and federal highways today demand. Many of these old bridges show more than a touch of artistic inspiration and happy experimenting in construction: all of them prove that the building of them never stiff- ened into a formula.

Perhaps the places and the circum- stances in which one comes upon them—or came, for motors and re- forced concrete are pushing the tense into the past—had much to do with their charm. They were always to be found on country roads whose rural beauty had not been largely en- croached upon by sidewalks and macadam. A curving road usually led up to the angle of approach which connected the road with the sill. This angle was sometimes slight, scarcely off the horizontal when the span was over a sluggish stream, or steep and acute when the bridge was hung across a railroad cut or to the high banks of a swift river. But whether steep or gentle, there was always something to be "crossed" and a re- warding view. It might be a narrow and turbulent stream which flowed over rocks below, or a flat pasture whose channel spring floods had deep- ened at the point where the bridge was built, or the cut of a railroad bed which allowed the eye to follow parallel and sweeping lines of track. Always, from the middle of the wooden bridge, was some pleasant vista of running water or disappear- ing rails.

Varieties of Rustic Bridge
Neither were these wooden bridges, when their charm was tasted at the full, come upon from the seat of a speeding automobile. By right one should have started out for a long summer's afternoon ride behind the family horse. As the horse was re- quired to drag a carryall over five or six miles of dusty road, speed was not one of his characteristics. The progress of the carryall was slow and ad- venturesome, so that anything out of the ordinary was welcome. In these circumstances, the crossing of a wooden bridge was a near adventure.

The approach up the angle of con- struction meant a heavy tug on the traces, and the crossing of the sill a sharp bounce on the springs. Some- times the bridges were covered and mysterious; sometimes the planks of the flooring were set wide apart, so that one had glimpses of the swirling river below. A few bridges were flanked with signs of warning, forbid- ding the driver to hurry his horse over the bridge at a gait faster than a walk under penalty of fine and im- prisonment. If the horse did hurry his gait by a fraction, so we breathless children were told, he might swing the



An old wooden bridge

down the river, and with snow blotting out the road one realized how free from drift that snugly covered bridge would be.

A Builder's Forethought

Another interesting bridge started out to cross a stream in direct, normal fashion. Then the builder had an in- spiration. He brought his timbers fur- ther back than was necessary, and at one end made two semi-circular bays lined with a curving seat and placed half over the banking and half over the stream. Here one could sit and watch the river or keep a tryst; the charm of old bridge which seemed to say: "Sit down and gaze awhile, do you won't find a sightlier place along the road," would have appealed to all but the most speedy of motor- ists.

A group of wooden bridges more re- cent in construction but with attrac- tive lines have lately been come upon outside of a small New England vil- lage where the name of Japanese prints and Hiroshige may be little known. Yet the resemblance to the printed landscapes of Japan, with the gentle curve of its roads, is brought vividly to mind by means of some simply constructed wooden bridges. These are timbered in much the same way that we find them in Japanese prints—three simple uprights with double cross braces in between—the most beautiful way, artistically, of timbering a bridge. The floor rises toward the middle in a slight angle upward, but here, where one might expect a flat joining with the opposite side, the line of the flooring takes a sudden, unexpected rise, and the sides join at a greater angle. This is not the curved Japanese bridge of famous prints, but it is strongly reminiscent of many of the minor prints. In the town where this style of span was used, two of these bridges could be seen from the same point, connecting quiet country roads.

Poetry refers to a few bridges, and with unerring good taste makes these all of wood. Horatius held the bridge until the wooden supports could be hewn away. "For with a crash like thunder fell every loosened beam." Wordsworth's little Lylk took her careless way over a "plank of wood. In Longfellow's poem of the bridge he speaks of the "wooden piers" wrapped round with the odor of salt brine from the ocean. Today the bridge on which Longfellow stood has been replaced by an imposing struc- ture of steel and reinforced concrete, and many motors and electric cars travel over it daily; but so far we have heard of no poems being written to it.



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SOLDIER ARTISTS OF AUSTRALIA

By WILLIAM MOORE
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the last members of the Australian imperial forces to depart from England will be the soldier ar- tists, some of whom are employed in completing large compositions which will be hung in the Australian War Museum, and reproduced as illustra- tions to the official history of the Commonwealth's part in the war. Others are engaged in constructing models of battlefields made memo- rable by the valor of the Australians. When the war broke out a large percentage of the young painters en- listed with no other object than to shoulder a rifle and do their part in the fight.

"When I joined up," remarked one of them to me, "I thought it was good- by to art for three years; but there were lulls even in the fighting line, and the old habit of jotting down im- pressions of scenes around prompted us to sketch incidents of warfare more as a relief from the strain of be- ing continually under fire than with any idea that they would be of any particular value."

In the Gallipoli campaign an official correspondent was attached to the Australian forces, but no official artist was appointed to accompany the troops. If it had not been for the combatant artists Australia would have had no pictorial records of one of the most thrilling chapters in her war history. It is from the sketches made at this period that two of the young artists, G. C. Benson and F. R. Crozier, who now hold the rank of lieutenants in the war records section of the Australian Imperial Forces, are at present engaged in finishing a series of large and small works. In these are depicted various phases of the digger's life in the Peninsula. Others record their impressions in the Anzac Book which was edited within range of the Turkish guns; and some striking scenes of the earlier part of the campaign are pre- served in the drawings to be found in "Crusading at Anzac" by Signaller Ellis Silas.

Benson and Crozier subsequently fought in France, till they, and other young painters who showed special ability, were appointed as official artists and devoted all their time to camouflage work and the special work of war artists. As a result of this im- portant step numerous sketches were made, and from some of these a series of large works is being painted. Capt. W. F. Longstaff's most important subject is the first stage of the Aus- tralian advance on May 8, 1918, show- ing artillery going out and the first batch of prisoners coming in. On the right a battery of six-inch howitzers has opened fire, while on the left the cavalry is seen waiting to go in. Tanks and aeroplanes, and the tower of Villers Bretonneux in the dim distance, complete the main de- tails of a striking picture.

War Realism on Canvas

The principal work of Crozier is a realistic impression of the congested traffic in Sausage Valley, which was the main line of communication lead- ing to Pozieres during the bombard- ment. He has done many other works which have a certain distinction, for this artist generally succeeds in get- ting the effect of illusion, even in his smallest studies. The principal con- tribution by Benson is a series of panoramic paintings. He has done a painting of the coast of Gallipoli from Walker's Ridge, showing places made famous by the war; also a view of the Messines and Ypres sector, and the Hindenburg line in front of Bullecourt on the western front.

The picture the Australian public will like for its humor is called "The Digger"—a "digger" on horseback bringing in the summit of Mt. St. Quentin, sketched an hour after it was taken, is one of the most forceful works by Lieut. J. F. Scott. This artist—who

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studied at Julien's in Paris—exhibited at the Salon, and is represented in two of the overseas galleries.

Lieutenant McCubbin, the son of Fred McCubbin, who was one of the leading landscape painters in Aus- tralia, is now making sketches in Fran- ce for the models of battle- fields being made at a studio in Earls Court. Others who were not officially employed have exhibited their sketches in Australia; Bombardier M. N. Waller showed a number of Somme drawings painted with his left hand.

Sergeant Penleigh Boyd presented his drawings to the public in book form. Another means of reproduc- tion were the soldiers' papers in France and Palestine, which gave the humorists in black and white a chance to distinguish themselves. Many of the contributors had drawn for the Bulletin and other papers in Aus- tralia, and the sketches by Dave Bar- ker, Ted Colles, Lance Mattinson, and A. Storv were worthy of a place in any paper. In the publication From the Australian Front, the drawings by A. H. Pickering, Crozier, and Darryl Lindsay (a brother of Norman Lind- say), which were in a serious vein, were particularly good.

The energies of the soldier artists were not confined to their own papers. Long before the armistice one saw their drawings in the Graphic and the Sphere, Pearsons and The Windsor, and in several of the humorous week- lies. The editor of the Westminster Gazette visited a hospital one day, when, happening to see some drawings by Private Rick Elmes, he commis- sioned the young artist to write and illustrate a series of articles for his paper. In this way Elmes got his start in Fleet Street.

Peace-Time Opportunities

Since they were discharged, three artists have received staff appoint- ments on well-known dailies. Dennis Connolly has been given the position of cartoonist of the Star; Lance Mattinson, sporting cartoonist of the Herald; and Will Hope, sporting cartoonist of the Daily Chronicle. The last named has had more experience as a cartoonist, having filled im- portant positions in New Zealand and the United States.

While some of the Australian sol- diers have been waiting for ships to take them home, they have been al- lowed to follow up their studies in the work they were engaged in be- fore the war. As a result of this wise scheme several soldier artists studied at the Slade and other schools. Others had a try for art honors, and with some success, four making their de- but at the Royal Academy this year. The quartet consisted of Longstaff, Crozier, Benson, and Charles Wheeler, who had previously exhibited in the Salon.

Three military honors were won by the artistic group. Wheeler was awarded the distinguished conduct medal, and Pvt. A. H. Pickering (an- other Melbournean) and Lieut. C. H. Hale (Adelaide) were each awarded the military medal. Among the fallen was Lieut. J. Christie Wright, who threw up his newly appointed position as principal of the Adelaide School of Art to go to war.

I think I have said enough to show how the Australian soldier-artist has upheld the honor of his country, and how, from the purely practical point of view, his work has been of con- siderable value in preserving a record of the country's share in the conflict. The Australian generals have thor- oughly appreciated his work. "When it is all over," remarked one of them, "what will we have to show for it all but the records of the writer and artist?"

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 918)

Sidney Lanier and Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the article "Kinship of Music and Poetry," on the music page of The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 30, last—an exceedingly interesting one, by the way—your special music correspondent in London makes this comment:

"Whitman, among modern poets at any rate, is only second to Browning in his appreciation of the power of music and its deeper influences."

Possibly no other poet of the Eng- lish-speaking race has certainly none in America, has exhibited as definite an interest in the kinship of verbal music and tonal forms as did Sidney Lanier, whose poems, including "Sunrise" and "The Marshes of Glynn" have won for him, in critical thought, high rank among native poets. Lanier's volume, "The Science of English Verse" com- pleted in the summer of 1879, a truly unique work, is largely devoted to a discussion of rhythm and tone color in verse, and is notable as an intelli- gent investigation of the musical el- ement in poetry, by a poet who was also a talented musician. He per- ceived and pointed out the similarity between tone color in poetry and orchestration in music.

Possessing both the artistic and the poetic elements "in extreme conjunc- tion," as Mr. E. C. Stedman has re- marked, Lanier's last years were given over to carrying out his theory of the relation between music and poetry. If he carried his poetical sense to his musical efforts, he applied equally well his clear tonal conceptions to his writing of poetry. Lanier was indeed appreciative of the potency and in- fluence of music; it would seem proper to accord him, on that score, certainly, a foremost place among our poets, well in advance of Whitman.

(Signed) EARL B. THOMAS.
New York City, New York, Sept. 5, 1919.

MAINE COMMEMORATED BY PRINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Gov. Carl E. Milliken and party, welcoming the Prince of Wales at St. John, learned definitely that the distinguished vis- itor would be unable to include Maine in his itinerary on this trip, but the Prince told Governor Milliken that he intended coming across again at no distant date and would plan to visit Maine, of which the Governor found he knew much and about which the Prince talked at length. The Prince commended Maine highly for its consideration, its kindness, and its care of Canadian wounded soldiers reach- ing this side through the Port of Portland, and expressed himself as desirous of visiting a State so rich in advantages and so friendly with Can- ada and its English cousins across the water.

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PEOPLE WRONGED,
MEXICAN CLAIMS

Manuel Carpio Says False Impression Is Given by Charges Against His Nation and Great Amount of Damage Is Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Attention is called by Manuel Carpio, a Mexican newspaper man and student of conditions in his country, to the fact that investigations of conditions in Mexico now being conducted in the United States are likely to give the false impression that Mexico is guilty of many crimes against the world. In a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Mr. Carpio says that those who are endeavoring to find a certain claim against Mexico never think of the damages, the outrages, the sacrifices, the unaccountable discomfit and apprehension which fall upon millions of honest men, women, and children. These people have resented in their affairs the blow delivered directly, but effectively, to every interest, to every source of wealth and production and to every form of business in the Mexican Republic.

"It is to be supposed," said Mr. Carpio, "that the investigators have not given a minute's consideration to the actual damage which they are causing to a whole nation. Materially this damage is amounting to millions of dollars. Stoppage of commerce, injury to credit, internal apprehension as to the outcome of a tense international situation: all this Mexico is enduring, while she watches how her incomparable wealth of oil flows out to move the activities of the world."

"Let it be understood that Mexico has a claim for damages against these countries who are investigating murders and robberies and crimes, at the same instant in which Mexican citizens are assaulted in the streets of New York, lynched in Colorado by irresponsible mobs and abused wholesale in Nebraska. Mexico cannot today hold to account those who comfortably and easily can inflict on her the gravest of offenses. Mexico is still a victim."

Ruling on Waiver

State Department Says It Cannot Deprive Citizens of Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Citizens of the United States who have business interests in Mexico have been pressing for action by the State Department in regard to the demands made upon Americans, in entering certain districts, before having their passports issued, to sign a waiver releasing the Mexican Government of all responsibility in the event of any untoward happening to person or property.

The State Department telegraphed to the United States Consulate at Tampico yesterday that no such waiver as that asked by the Mexican Government could operate to interfere with the obligation of the United States to protect its citizens under international law. Similar information has been given to citizens interested in the subject. The position of the State Department is that the waiver cannot interfere with the relations existing between the United States and its citizens and that Americans who are forced to sign it may still depend on their government for protection in rights to which they are entitled in the generally accepted fundamentals and rules of international law. This position leaves it open to Americans to decide whether they will comply with the waiver requirement.

It is pointed out by the State Department that no treaty exists between Mexico and the United States on this question and it is an accepted axiom of international law that every government has power to prevent the entrance of foreigners into its territory, or to permit them to enter on such conditions or in any cases that it may determine.

The form of the waiver which the State Department learns the Mexican authorities required American citizens holding passports for Mexico to sign before they were permitted to enter the Tampico district is as follows:

"The undersigned, under oath, declares and says that he has been warned that the Tampico oil region is a dangerous district on account of the activities of bandits operating in said region. The deportant, by reason of his business as employee, is on his way to that region and travels at his own risk. That in case some accident should happen to him, he formally renounces the right that he or his heirs might have to present claim to the Mexican Government, either directly or through any other channels."

MR. H. AMES ON WORK
OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir Herbert Ames, member of Parliament for the St. Antoine division of Montreal, who has been appointed to an important office in the permanent secretariat of the League of Nations, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, gave an interviewer some information about what is implied in the appointment. "As you know, the peace treaty between the covenant of the League of Nations," he said, "When the peace treaty has been ratified by the various signatory powers, the League of Nations becomes automatically an established fact. The permanent secretariat was set up in Geneva to be a sort of international expert civil service, the duties of which will be to gather information and prepare data to be submitted to the council of the league."

and to the assembly in order to enable them to make their decision on accepted facts. The covenant of the League of Nations has provided only for the appointment thus far of the secretary-general, Sir Eric Drummond, a Scotsman, who has had long experience in the diplomatic service.

"In July of this year the suggestion was made to the Canadian Government by Sir Eric Drummond that in the formation of this international staff he would be pleased to have a Canadian—a financial director of the internal economy of the organization."

THE WEDGWOOD
MUSEUM, ETRURIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Amongst the English museums connected with the life of one man, that illustrating the work of Josiah Wedgwood at Etruria occupies a foremost place, not only as showing the varied phases of the potter's art and the astounding variety of ceramics which were produced

only instance where the "Wedgwood" mark was not impressed.

Another link with the life of these potters which is shown relates to the knack they had of writing their names, and also bits of local news underneath their molds and patterns. One reads: "Thomas Fletcher, Esq. Election day for the Borough of Newcastle, June 26, 1790, W. W." For the French market, where Wedgwood's productions were so sought after as to cause serious loss to Sévres, we see patterns of exquisitely fine cameos with which to decorate small scent bottles, and the collection includes one of the first

credited with having first mounted basalt ware, but Wedgwood perfected it and produced it in large quantities. And Mayer, Neal, and Turner afterwards followed Wedgwood, so that England became famous for it on the Continent.

If a hundred people were asked to define "Wedgwood" ware, they would answer, "blue ground decorated with classic figures in white." The "jasper" ware has become largely typical of Wedgwood, and some faultless specimens of his most refined work are in the museum. Here are also to be found vases of Egyptian and Etrus-



Josiah Wedgwood & Son's manufactory, Etruria, 1732

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

a sort of business manager. This was the position which Sir Robert Borden offered and which I decided to accept. The work that will fall to me will be to prepare the annual budget of the expenditure of the secretariat and of the commissions which will be under the direction of the secretariat. This will involve consultation with all heads of departments, and a review of their estimates. If the League of Nations is the success which we hope and anticipate it will be, this expenditure will, doubtless, be very large within a very short time. It is probable that the league will require and will erect permanent quarters in Geneva.

"Canada under the treaty is bound to participate in the protection of any nation that may be attacked by an external power; in other words, hereafter Canada is a world power with world-wide responsibilities. It is fitting, therefore, that one of her citizens should be associated with the permanent organization upon which will rest the responsibility of bringing this project to a successful culmination. No nation is more desirous that the peace of the world should be maintained than Canada."

RELATIONS OF CHILE
AND UNITED STATES

SANTIAGO, Chile—Relations between the United States and Chile are certain to become closer in future, according to Joseph H. Shea, United States Ambassador, who recently returned from the United States. "All the intellectual, commercial, industrial and financial efforts of the United States are being coordinated in the development of export trade," he said. "The keenest interest is being shown in South and Central America, especially Chile, because of her enormous mineral wealth and her industrial prospects, as well as the progressive spirit of her people. Within the next few years, American trade with Chile should show a substantial increase."

DRAFT OBSTRUCTORS
FACE NEW CHARGE

NEW YORK, New York—The Department of Labor has notified Harry Weinberger, counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, serving prison sentences for conspiracy to obstruct the draft, that upon their release they will be rearrested immediately and held for deportation hearings. Federal warrants have been issued charging them with anarchy. The term of Miss Goldman, who is being held in Jefferson City, Missouri, expires on Sept. 27, and that of Berkman, who is in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on Oct. 5.

DEMURRER FILED IN
WAR CHEST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WABASH, Indiana—That the complaint of the Huntington County War Chest does not show that the association was ever organized under any law of the State of Indiana will be the contention of attorneys for Samuel C. Scott, defendant in a damage suit for alleged refusal to pay a patriotic pledge. In a demurrer filed by the defendant it is stated that the complaint does not show that Mr. Scott signed the articles of the War Chest.

UNITED STATES MEN
ALL REPATRIATED

NEW YORK, New York—All United States prisoners in Germany have been repatriated, Brig.-Gen. George H. Harries, head of the Commission for the Repatriation of American Prisoners, reported upon his arrival here on the Mount Vernon on Thursday. He declared that when the commission first visited Berlin, United States uniforms were frequently spat upon by the populace, but that the men were ordered not to pay any attention to it and the practice ceased after a short time.

by this great pioneer, but for the sidelights it throws upon the times in which he labored.

In 1905 two dilapidated crates, supposed to contain "on trials," were explored, and as their contents came to light it was seen that here was a discovery of more than usual interest as showing the extreme patience and the research work which had been the secret of Wedgwood's triumphs, and these trials for "body" and "glaze," of which 10,000 are to be seen in the museum, and which are of the greatest value to students, were the starting point in its formation. Books in which Wedgwood entered the results with figures corresponding to those on the "trials" are extant, an entry relative to Trial No. 227 reading, "This I believe will be an excellent white glaze, opaque, but seems to want a wood fire; it is blistered a little and rather dry."

The models, which were designs by artists for the wares of utility or beauty to be produced, are very striking—those in wood by John Coward, carved in 1768 and '69 being perfect in line and decoration. A classic wax model by Devaene, who in 1788 was sent to Rome to work under Flaxman in his studio there, is shown, as are several original models in wax by Flaxman himself—a very noticeable one being that of "Mercury joining the hands of England and France," commemorative of a commercial treaty between the two nations in 1786. Here is Flaxman's pen and ink drawing of the design for a very fine set of chessmen, together with the wax models done from it, with the bisque working pattern models, forming a rare series.

Rare Initials

Flaxman, though so intimately associated with Wedgwood, never visited Etruria, and indeed but few of the artists—more than 37, including Sir Joshua Reynolds, who are enumerated by Professor Crouch as working for Wedgwood—ventured so far. William Hackwood, however, who did most refined work as a portrait modeler, spent the greater part of his life at Etruria, and his name frequently appears in entries in the old "Oven Book." He alone dared attach his initials to his work, having in three known instances placed W. H. in script under a portrait—this being a custom never allowed by Wedgwood. Daniel Greatvetch, who had charge of and wrote the entries in the "Oven Book" of 1779, is supposed to have marked a black basalt pen tray in script, the

Mayor of Paris. Sword handles to be adorned in the same way are shown, as are innumerable patterns of teapots, jugs, vases, and the curious "pies" for the cane ware. A beautiful orange dish with pierced lid, through which the bright color of the fruit can gleam, to be made in Queen's ware, is very striking, and tulip vases for Jasper ware are of perfect design.

The Portraits

The collection of "Portrait Medallions," executed by some of Wedgwood's best artists, is very extensive. All the celebrities of the time were thus portrayed and found a ready sale in the London show room, the catalogue of 1787 containing no less than 229 different portraits. In the museum, amongst others, are those of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Johnson, Lord Hood, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Bentley, and one of Flaxman and his wife, modeled by himself. Many small medallions and cameos are also to be seen, as well as some specimens of cameos mounted in steel by Boulton & Watt, Birmingham, which were at one time very fashionable as jewelry.

Many rare specimens of Queen's ware, originally called Cream Color ware, are in the cases. This ware, the result of many years of experimental study both as to materials and glazes, combined perfection of form with softness of coloring, and being especially used for the everyday requirements of life, obtained a tremendous popularity both in England and on the Continent. Queen Charlotte ordered a dinner set of it, and was so delighted that she created Wedgwood "Potter to the Queen," and he in return, renamed it Queen's ware. Catherine of Russia also ordered a dinner set of 1000 pieces, costing £3000, specimens of which are in the museum, as are those of the Queen's ware which Wedgwood had printed by Sadler & Green of Liverpool. A bill for carriage, in the museum, reads: "Oct. 21, 1764, Delwin and Daniel Norris 5 lod of clowide or yellow ware—for Mr. Siah W. Tunstall."

Basalt and Agate

A case is devoted to agate ware, including some vases quaintly speckled with white and brown, made at Burslem before Wedgwood moved to Etruria. Black basalt, one of the finest of Wedgwood's productions, is well represented, and this case includes a vase "thrown" by Wedgwood himself to commemorate the opening of Etruria. It is very simple and dignified in shape. The brothers Elers are

AMERICANIZATION
RESULTS IN ARMY

Detachment From Camp Upton,
Composed of 16 Nationalities,
Is Touring Country as Demonstration of Accomplishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Americanization activity in the United States Army is to be demonstrated in Boston for four days beginning Sept. 21, by a detachment of 30 men known as "Americans All." This detachment from Camp Upton is composed of men of 16 nationalities, one being an uneducated American, and none of whom could read or write English four months ago.

In three months—some in less time—thousands of men of whom these are representative—learn sufficient English to enable them to receive, execute, and transmit verbal orders and messages intelligently, and also to read and understand ordinary written or printed matter as contained in the various drill regulations, soldiers' handbooks, etc.

Army officials in Boston state that the primary purpose of the tour arranged for these men, which is to include Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark—New York having already been visited—is to show the country at large that the army is actually accomplishing big results along these lines.

Development Battalion

During the war every camp conducted a "development battalion" of non-English-speaking and non-educated men, one out of every four drafted men having been found unable to read an American newspaper or write a letter home. In a period of six months 25,000 such recruits were trained into good soldiers, by coupling a course in English with military instruction. The authorities felt that the work done was of such untold value and far-reaching good to the men and country alike that it should be put on a permanent basis, and the peace-time army be allowed to accept volunteers of the uneducated and non-American type.

Previous to the present war no person (except an Indian) who could not speak, read, and write the English language was permitted to enlist in the regular army. Under a federal emergency act the War Department reversed this practice in May of the present year, so that the Americanization effort has been renewed with increasing vigor.

While in Boston, the detachment plans exhibitions on the Common and in the various alien sections of the city. Individuals of the organization will lecture to their countrymen, and the advantages of enlistment will be emphasized. The most pleasing part about the whole program mapped out by the War Department to make good citizens and soldiers of illiterate soldiers, say the army directors of the

work, has been the way in which the men themselves have responded.

Forgot Racial Distinctions

The methods employed at the recruit educational centers led the men to forget their racial distinctions—they were all learning English; they were all members of one army; they all acquired the American viewpoint. These men from other lands who enlist under the provisions of the emergency act after three years in the army are entitled to naturalization upon discharge—a saving of two years over the civil process.

The detachment visiting Boston has been trained according to a drill system considered very unique and practical, called "The Cadence System of Close Order Drill," developed by Lieut.-Col. Bernard Lantz of the general staff. Briefly, it is a system in which the men themselves give the actual commands of execution. It has passed rigid tests. For instance, one officer reports that 50 men given up as "undrillable," were drilled one hour a day for three weeks by this method and "at the end of this time they drilled like West Point cadets."

ELECTRIC LINES TO
APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the New York State Electric Railway Association here on Thursday, it was decided to make an appeal to the public for help in solving the financial problem of city and interurban systems. E. A. Mahr Jr., vice-president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, New York City; James D. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interboro Rapid Transit Company, New York; J. W. Killen, attorney for the International Railway Company, Buffalo, New York, and Harlow B. Clark, editor of the Aera, official organ of the organization, and secretary of the association, were among those in attendance. Forty-three of the 58 cities in New York State were represented.

J. K. Choate, chairman of the committee of ten, declared that loss of street car service generally was imminent, that the credit of the companies was destroyed, extensions, betterments and improvements were impossible, more than a fifth of the mileage was in receivers' hands and the rest practically bankrupt. He said that investors would not loan funds for renewals, extensions or improvements and that creditors and owners preferred to sacrifice present investments rather than to let "good money go after bad." Railway service, he said, cannot be furnished by corporations under present conditions as to cost of wages and materials at the same rate at which railways were formerly operated.

BARON ON UNOFFICIAL MISSION

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Baron von dem Bussche-Hadden-Hausen, former German Minister to Argentina and former Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, who has been in Argentina for some time on what has been described as an unofficial mission, has gone to southern Brazil, where there is a large German population.

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POLICE CASE NOT TO BE TAKEN TO COURT

Boston Strikers Are to Make Appeal in a Campaign of Publicity—Sympathy Strike Is Now Regarded as Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indications appeared yesterday that the announcement of a decision by the Boston Central Labor Union with regard to the proposed general strike in aid of the policemen may not be made tomorrow after all. The unions are acting as rapidly as possible, and a postal meeting of the carmen, it is understood, has been called for this evening, but not all the locals will have completed their voting by the time that it now appears.

The prospect of a general strike is rather doubtful in any event. The most significant feature of the situation seems to be the apparent lack of definite policy on the part of the police and their advisers. It was announced yesterday that they will not appeal to the courts, although they had practically decided to do so a day or two before; and the latest information is that they intend to carry on a campaign of publicity in order that their case may be set before the community as a favorable light as possible.

The explanation given for the failure to appeal to the courts is not accompanied by any explanation, but it was generally asserted that a decision was reached as a result of the opposition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to court proceedings. It was recalled that the police, before making, had considered court action, in the interest of their unionization, using their case largely upon the decision of the draft authorities during the war that policemen are not of public employees. As public employees, it is claimed, they would have a right to organize.

On each appeal was made, however, the did the police commissioner ask the courts for an injunction to prevent the men going on strike, although it was hinted that he might do so. The object to appeal to the courts is susceptible to several interpretations, the most probable seem to be that the police either count upon other measures as more effective, or fear an adverse decision would hamper greatly the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for unionization the country over.

Appeal to Public Sentiment
Although Labor leaders are non-committal, it is presumed that they will not court action, even if successful, could not help them greatly, and that, if successful, a precedent would have been created that would injure the cause elsewhere. It now appears that an appeal to public sentiment through lectures and other publicity, a direct attack through the medium of the general strike, are being urged as to their relative merits, and the prospects in favor of the first.

Personal for the policemen were in conference yesterday and a meeting of the strikers was held, but announcements were withheld concerning them. Organized Labor appears by no means ready yet to abandon its claim to organize policemen, or to accede to the ruling of the Boston police commissioner that the local police cannot be organized. Organized Labor can, if it chooses, command sufficient influence to make the policemen here while makes an energetic fight in their behalf.

Brookline, Worcester and Lynn, all this State, yesterday furnished delegations in line with the police campaign. In Brookline, a sub-committee of the strikers, who were waiting to unionize, decided to withdraw their application for a charter of the American Federation of Labor. It was said that some of the strikers who had urged a union were reconsidering. In Worcester, however, at a convention of the strikers, a speaker expressed sympathy for the Boston police and criticized the police commissioner for granting membership of his proposed new force to the former members were unwilling to get.

Metropolitan Park Cases
The verdict in the cases of a number of metropolitan park policemen added to appear for street duty in Boston after the city force had been given the morning, it is understood, after counsel for the men had made his argument. It was brought out yesterday that these men, who assert that they misunderstood orders and thought they were to volunteer or not for the duty, had actually rendered extra service in checking rioting.

An interesting point was also made in their trial yesterday when W. B. Casas, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission, who presided, said that the board would admit that there was a strike on in Boston. This is the first official recognition of the existence of the police as a strike, and officials having characterized it as a desertion of duty. In brief, the men of the park police was that they did not want to undertake that duty, and did not understand that they had been ordered to do it.

Arrangements for New Force
Arrangements for the new Boston police force appeared in the local papers yesterday. Service men are being trained, and the entrance salary is set at \$1600, considerably higher than the pay of the former policemen, who received at \$1100. Applicants will be interviewed at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, South Boston, on any day next week. Their uniforms will be unlike those of the old force, it is announced, and it is not expected that the training of the new force will be completed very quickly, for it was said

yesterday that the state guardsmen may be on duty here for weeks. There are now 641 uniformed policemen, 406 of whom are patrolmen of experience. In a statement issued yesterday, Labor leaders accuse the police commissioner of Boston of breaking the law, in advertising for men to take the place of the striking policemen without informing them that Labor trouble exists, as the state law requires. They also call the attention of service men to the fact that 400 of the Boston policemen served in the war, and "because they sought to have established in their department a little of the democracy for which they risked their lives, they find themselves deprived of their means of livelihood and their comrades in service are appealed to take their places."

TRADE UNIONISTS MEET IN HOLLAND

International Congress of Labor Brands Capitalism as a "Crime and a Shame"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The regular International Trade Union Congress was opened recently by the chairman, Mr. Oudegeest, who began his remarks by stating that he felt it a great honor for Holland to receive this historic gathering of representatives of over 16,000,000 workmen from all parts of the world. These workmen, he declared, knew that it was not the fault of the laboring classes that the disastrous war which had just ended had been brought upon the world. They knew it was the capitalistic governments who were responsible.

He then welcomed the congress in the name of Dutch Labor. The first task of this congress, he said, would be to brand capitalism as a crime and a shame. The proletariat would see that such a war would not be tolerated in future. Its second task would be to arrive at an agreement as to the forms of Socialist organization and the means of carrying on the Socialist work. Labor would have to inquire whether the Labor charter of the Paris peace treaty offered a sufficient basis for further developments and whether the laboring classes were justified in supporting it. A question which also arose was whether cooperation between the League of Nations and the international Labor movement would be possible.

The eight-hour day had been obtained in practically all countries, but the food question was still unsolved. Increased wages and higher prices were keeping pace. The congress would have to consider whether other means than those hitherto followed would have to be devised.

An American Protest

Mr. Tobin, United States, protested against the statement that the war had been caused by the capitalistic governments. The American delegates, he said, attributed it to the monarchist and militarist system of the two central powers and refused to agree to any other explanation. Mr. Legien then said that Mr. Tobin seemed to consider that imperialism, capitalism, and militarism, could only occur under the monarchial system. There was in the United States, however, more capitalism and imperialism than anywhere else, and this was at least as responsible for the war as anything could be.

The secretary then stated that there were 94 delegates at the congress representing 14 countries and 17,740,000 workmen, the number of Dutch workmen represented being 267,000.

It was likewise stated that the Italian delegates had been unable to appear, as the French Consul at Milan had refused to give their passports. Mr. Gompers announced that, besides the American Federation of Labor, 21 American republics were represented.

There were 4 delegates for the United States, 4 for Belgium, 2 for Bohemia, 6 for Denmark, 10 for Germany, 8 for Britain, 14 for France, 20 for Holland, 8 for Austria, 3 for Luxembourg, 3 for Norway, 2 for Spain, 5 for Sweden, and 3 for Switzerland, making a total of 91.

Burgomaster's Address

In the course of this sitting it was announced that the members were to be received by the municipal authorities at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock. This elicited a protest. Mr. Sneevliet declaring that the Amsterdam municipal authorities were "the murderers of the working classes."

At the Town Hall, Mr. Wibaut, Burgomaster, pro tem, addressed the members first in English and subsequently in French and German. After having welcomed them, he congratulated them on the fact that only a few months after the war they had succeeded in assembling an International Congress. That it had been possible to achieve this result was proof positive that even during the war they had been awake to the truth that the world as at present constituted could no longer dispense with international organization. The desire for new forms of organization was finding expression all over the world, although the methods employed were not the same in all countries. The present congress had shouldered the task of seeing that the place of Labor in the organization of production should be different from what it had been before the war. Mr. Wibaut wished them success in this work, for, he said, they understood what the world needed.

LIMA OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LIMA, Peru—The prefect of Lima and the supervisor of the port have been dismissed from office as a result of last week's riots. It is expected that Augusto B. Leguia will be proclaimed constitutional President of Peru when the new Congress convenes on Sept. 24.

MAYOR ATTACKS ONE UNION SCHEME

Plan for New York Organization That Would Include Police and Firemen to Be Submitted to the Municipal Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John F. Hyland, Mayor of New York City, wrote yesterday to the heads of the several departments giving them instructions to make no provision in the 1920 budget estimates for certain labor union propagandists in the city service.

The Mayor's action followed an announcement that city employees were considering forming a central union, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His letter to department heads reads as follows:

"I am informed that there are employees connected with the city service who spend more time agitating and making trouble than they do rendering service for which the city pays them. Some of them seem to think that the time they are on duty should be utilized in reading newspapers or scheming for selfish purposes, and give little consideration to the work they are employed to perform."

"I direct you to give immediate attention to this class of employees and have their positions abolished in next year's budget. They should not be on the city pay rolls to stir up strife and trouble for their employer—the people of the city."

"The board of estimate and apportionment is now taking up the question of increasing the salaries of deserving employees and the honest, faithful employee who is giving the best that is in him to the city should receive your consideration."

Big Wage Increase Wanted

At a conference of representatives of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the Union of Technical Men, the Teachers Union, county and city public service clerks, various inspectors unions and other organizations of city workers, it was decided to propose such a union, with American Federation of Labor affiliation, to the membership of these various bodies. It was said that the chief demand to be made was a wage increase of about 65 per cent, as it was asserted that although living costs had increased enormously since 1915, the salaries of many workers had remained unchanged, while others had been only slightly increased.

The Municipal Employees Association, formed recently, adopted a non-strike program, declaring that it would make its demands in a peaceable manner. It is said, however, that many of the city employees are becoming extremely dissatisfied at the failure to readjust salary schedules, especially since union workers have won such large increases, and that they may insist upon resorting to strikes if their demands are not promptly met.

Comparative Salary List

The Uniformed Firemen's Association has announced that in at least 13 cities of the United States firemen are receiving larger salaries than in New York, although seven years ago New York firemen were the highest paid in the country. The association has drawn up the following table, showing the salaries paid to first-grade firemen in these 13 cities:

	Per annum	Platoon
Chicago, Illinois	\$1800	2
Butte, Montana	1800	2
Youngstown, Ohio	1800	2
Akron, Ohio	1800	2
Atlantic City, New Jersey	1772	2
Brookline, Massachusetts	1700	2
Bridgeport, Connecticut	1750	2
Lowell, Massachusetts	1675	2
Holyoke, Massachusetts	1675	2
Hibbing, Minnesota	1650	3
Spokane, Washington	1650	2
Cleveland, Ohio	1650	3
New York, New York	1650	x

x—Part 2 and part continuous duty.

The Merchants Association has passed and sent to the board of estimate and apportionment resolutions recommending that the salaries of deserving and underpaid city employees be readjusted to enable them to meet higher living costs. The resolution urges such increases particularly for members of the police and fire departments and for the technical men, who, it asserts, are receiving inadequate salaries.

SIBERIA SHIPMENT HELD UP

SEATTLE, Washington—Business agents of the local longshoremen's union, supported, it is said, by approval of the Central Labor Council, have refused to allow longshoremen to load a shipment of arms and munitions destined for Siberia on the Ship-

CUNARD ANCHOR

BOSTON TO GLASGOW	Sept. 24
LYSIA	Sept. 24
SCINDIA	Oct. 11
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL	Sept. 25
ORDUNA	Sept. 25
CARMARIA	Oct. 4, Nov. 8
NEW YORK TO CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON	Oct. 2, Oct. 28
MAURETANIA	Oct. 2, Oct. 28
NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG—LONDON	Sept. 30, Nov. 1
CARONIA	Sept. 30, Nov. 1
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND LONDON	Oct. 16, Nov. 18
SAXONIA	Oct. 16, Nov. 18
NEW YORK—LONDON DERRY AND GLASGOW	Oct. 4, Nov. 1
COLUMBIA	Oct. 4, Nov. 1
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON	Oct. 4, Nov. 1
ROYAL GEORGE	Oct. 4, Nov. 1

126 State St. Tel. Fort Hill 4000

ping Board's steamer Delight. The Labor agents held the handling of such material was in violation of the Labor section of the peace treaty. Operators of the vessel said the shipment would be loaded.

EDUCATION

Boston University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The department of art and architecture of Boston University has been made a part of the School of Education, and located at 525 Boylston Street, where it was possible to provide the necessary space required for the exclusive use of its drawing and life classes.

The courses established for the first year's work prepare the student for the later study and practice of many allied decorative arts, including architecture and interior decoration, including the design, construction, decoration and furnishing of the home; architectural drawing and furniture design; housing and civic improvement in the community; city planning and garden design; stage settings and costume design; the modeling of ornament, jewelry making, and other arts and crafts, including decorative design, textiles, bookplates, book covers, posters, lettering, etc.; drawing and etching; painting in oil and water colors.

The department is under the general direction and charge of Frank Chouteau Brown, a Boston architect, who is recognized as a specialist in the designing of residences and country houses. As a critic and author Mr. Brown has been a contributor to the architectural press for over 20 years, and two of his published books, "Letters and Lettering," and "A Study of the Orders of Architecture," have become standard textbooks. Mr. Brown has designed some 25 productions for the professional theater. He will teach lettering, decorative and architectural design and drawing, elements and history of architecture, stage craft, and scenic design, and will also assist in classes on sketching and illustration.

Miss Blanche E. Colman, who will have charge of the classes in drawing and history of ornament, interior decoration, and classes in theory of color and light, is a student of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the American Academy at Rome and the American School of Archaeology at Rome. She had many years' experience as designer of interior decorations.

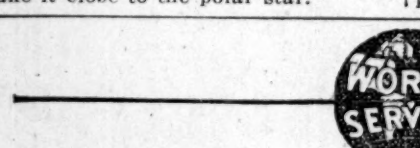
The instructors in the classes in drawing, Anson K. Cross and Aldro T. Hibbard, are established teachers and artists. Modeling is to be taught by Louis Leach, a graduate of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts.

HARVARD PROFESSORS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University will open on Monday with practically all of the professors who have been absent during a part or all of the past two years back at their posts. There are 168 members of the instructing or administrative staff who were granted temporary leave of absence for government service. A notable feature of the enrollment thus far has been the large number of students applying for transfers from other colleges. There are 267 at present and the coming week is expected to add at least 100 more.

COMET APPROACHING EARTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The comet discovered recently by Dr. Joel H. Metcalf of the Harvard Observatory will become visible to the naked eye within a short time, it was announced yesterday. It is now of the eighth magnitude, but on Oct. 16 will be four times brighter and about 44,000,000 miles from the earth. It is now near the sun, and its course will take it close to the polar star.



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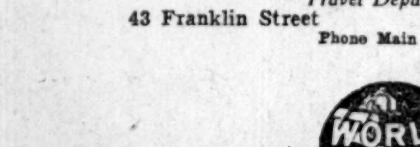
Parties to the battlefields in charge of experienced men who assisted in conducting official visitors during the war.

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TEXT OF CAILLAUX CHARGES PUBLISHED

Document Contains Accusations of Court of Justice Against the Former French Premier—Details of South American Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The text of the accusations of the Court of Justice against Joseph Caillaux, was published yesterday. The document is a long and detailed one and begins with the voyage Mr. Caillaux took in 1915 on an economic mission to South America for the Minister of Commerce. His friendship with Count James Minotto, of uncertain nationality, who was presented to him as an employee in an important United States bank, dates from a rendezvous with Count Minotto at Montevideo, and his Buenos Aires conversations were all summarized in a cable sent by Count von Luxburg, the German representative in Argentina to Count von Bernstorff at Washington, and by him transmitted to Berlin.

The cable affirmed that Mr. Caillaux spoke with disdain of the French Government, and saw in the war a struggle for her existence by England. Count Minotto when questioned before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate in 1915, confirmed the cable. Mr. Caillaux protested against this deposition, declaring it a conspiracy between a witness who desired liberty and A. L. Becker, former Assistant Attorney-General in New York.

An investigator who wished to assist France, nevertheless, has stated that the opinions of Mr. Caillaux were found to be identical with those evidenced by numerous later documents coming from Mr. Caillaux and his political friends in 1915. Mr. Lanken, former counselor of the German Embassy in Paris, who played a part in the negotiations after the Agadir affair, having become chief of the political department of occupied Belgium, charged a certain Mr. Lipscher, a Hungarian subject, with having entered into relations with Caillaux, hoping to end the war.

A woman, Mrs. Dunerger, sent by Mr. Lipscher from Holland, received three times letters from Mr. Lipscher which were opened by the censor. Mr. Caillaux, in view of the suspicion thus cast upon him, explained at various times the negotiations after the Agadir incident at which time he was president of the council. The documents brought together today reveal his policy toward a French-German understanding. This is the reason why Germany spent millions of francs on papers supporting Mr. Caillaux.

It is noted that all the affairs of intelligence with the enemy actually known are connected with persons or journals who were in the following of Mr. Caillaux. It is recalled, in reference to The Journal, that Bolo Pasha attempted to raise funds for Mr. Humbert, who intended to be complete master of this paper. The intimacy of Bolo with Mr. Caillaux seemed a cause of the success of the negotiations in the United States when Germany sent to Bolo by an intermediary, the former Khedive Abbas Hilmi, about 1,000,000 francs for propaganda in the French press.

The cables from Count Bernstorff pointed out the importance of Bolo's efforts, giving precise information. One of these cables spoke of the political action leading toward peace to be undertaken by a political personage of one of the entente nations, and the final cable mentioned Germany's approval of the Bonnet Rouge affair. It also considered in detail the Caillaux visit to Italy and gave a résumé of the situation of the belligerents at the end of 1916. Incriminatory documents found in Cofreforte in Florence prove Mr. Caillaux had a project to

seize power in order to make peace and had taken all possible measures, which explains why he had assigned political positions to all his friends. The accusation finishes by defining Articles 77 and 79 of the penal code and 205 of the code of military justice under which Mr. Caillaux will be tried.

A campaign of protest comparing the affair with the Dreyfus trial has been started by Henri Guernut, general secretary of the League of the Rights of Man.

SHIPBUILDERS TO GET NO WAGE RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At a conference held here between representatives of the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, an agreement was reached, in conformity with the President's decision in the case of the railroad brotherhoods, that no increase in wages shall be made in the shipbuilding yards while the government and the people are trying to reduce the high cost of living.

The existing scale, which shipyard labor at the time of its adoption regarded as only temporary, will continue after Oct. 1.

HARBOR LAND RECLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State Waterways Commission yesterday announced that 47 acres of made land have been obtained from dredging between Governors Island and Jeffries Point, in Boston Harbor. The work is continuing steadily, and the made land will be available for wharves, piers and terminals. The State now owns \$30 acres of waterfront land in East Boston, it is said, and when the work now outlined is completed, the needs of this port will have been provided for, it is expected, for the next half century.

CAUSES OF SUGAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The sugar shortage in New England, according to information brought out recently at a hearing before the State Commission on Necessaries of Life, is due to hoarding, heavy exports, delayed cargoes of raw sugar, and increased consumption of sugar since prohibition became effective. It was expected that use of candy would increase. Another cause for the large use of sugar under prohibition is its utilization in the manufacture of fruit sirups for soda fountains.

PRESIDENT TALKS TO GREAT THROG

Forty Thousand People Gather in San Diego Stadium—Mr. Wilson Quotes From Both Lodge and Roosevelt Speeches

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SAN DIEGO, California—President Wilson yesterday talked to the largest crowd he has faced on his campaign for ratification of the peace treaty. Police estimated that nearly 40,000 people were in the San Diego Stadium.

"If the foes of the treaty dared let the people know its real contents your enthusiasm would sweep them off their feet," the President said in opening his address. "All great nations must enter the treaty," he declared, "else it is not worth the paper it is written on. If anybody discusses this treaty on the basis of party advantage I repudiate him as a fellow American."

President Wilson quoted from a speech by Senator Lodge supporting a league to enforce peace in 1915. He also read from an interview given by Colonel Roosevelt in 1914 supporting an international organization to support peace. "The League of Nations," he said, "fulfills the dreams of these men and would tend to prevent war, just as they desired."

BREWERS APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Milwaukee brewers appeared in the federal court here yesterday before Judge K. M. Landis, in a controversy over possession of motor trucks used in transporting liquor from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Chicago. Judge Landis having summoned representatives of the brewers to tell what they know about the illegal practice.

The companies represented were the Schlitz Brewing Company, the Miller Brewing Company, the Pabst Brewing Company and the Val Blatz Brewing Company.

Judge Landis, at the hearing yesterday, ruled that it is not necessary for a police officer to have a warrant in making arrests of persons caught in the act of violating the law.

Autumn Coats and Hats

New—Unusual in Mode

Specialization brings happy results in both

Leather Sports Apparel

There is a proud yet carefree sort of air about Leather Apparel that somehow, we think, outvalues everything else for Smart Sport wear, for motoring and hiking and general outdoor knockabout use. We present Leather Coats that possess unique features to insure comfort during the cooler Autumn days, cut without being bulky or heavy—they are in Napa, Suede and Glove leathers of rich brown, deer, tan, gray and black—some reversible, others trimmed with fur. In lengths 30 to 46 in.

Priced \$50 to \$175

Hats—Distinctive Hats

Ever pause to think that about one out of every hundred hats you see on the street is sufficiently uncommon and distinctive to warrant a second glance and particular notice? Well, it's that one in a hundred that we looked for in our thoughts and themes to develop in our own workrooms. We say this because any other description would be inadequate of our

AUTUMN HATS, STREET and SUIT HATS and SPORT HATS PRICED \$15 to \$50

Also:
Smart Town and Country Suits of knitted wool-worsted distinguished for service.
New Autumn Man-tailored Dresses, New Blouses, other Autumn Coats in warm wool fabrics, New Sport Skirts, Polo Coats, and Furs of Quality that are Distinctive and Unusual in Coats, Scarfs and Muffs, Distinctive and New Scarfs that are fashionable in Silk, Lama, Angora, Mohair and Cashmere, AND ALL MODERATELY PRICED.

161 Tremont Street BOSTON
Near Keith's Theatre

RAILWAY PLAN FOR NORTH AUSTRALIA

Administrator of Northern Territory of Australia Outlines a Scheme for Railway Development Through That Region

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Excellency John A. Gilruth, Administrator of the Northern Territory of Australia, has arrived in London. Professor Gilruth is a native of Scotland, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He has traveled extensively in New Zealand and in Australia. He holds the rank of colonel in the Commonwealth Defense Department. Since 1912 he has held his present appointment as administrator. His knowledge of the territory is vast compared with that of most Australians. Last year he made a trip of over 1600 miles by motor, buggy, and by walking. Camels were also used.

His views on railway development in this far-flung section of the British Empire were sought by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. His Excellency forthwith plunged into his theme as follows:

Proposes New Line

"I have advocated the construction of a line to Mataranka (formerly Bitter Springs), but as a terminus it would be equally as futile from a profit-earning point of view, as for defense, for many years to come. My reasons for advocating that the line should go via Mataranka and the Warlock Ponds near All Saints' Well are:

"1. Beyond Katherine Crossing, in the vicinity of Mande Creek, a considerable area of black soil country, which I have every reason to hope may be suitable for agriculture, would be served.

"2. The line will be within 12 miles of Marranboy Government Battery, the center of a very large tin field, at least 20 miles in extent, which has every prospect of proving a very valuable asset to the territory. A railway within reasonable distance will do much to stimulate development, and by reducing cost of transport, will enable the lower grade lodes to be worked.

"3. There is a considerable improvement noticeable in the country on approaching Mataranka Springs. At Mataranka is the source of the Roper, which begins in a series of springs whence rushes a large, never-failing, and rarely varying body of beautiful, clear water. Excellent horse-raising country extends intermittently along the Elsey Creek to the Warlock Ponds.

"4. The railway here would also tap the Roper River Valley, which contains the only extent of country so far classified by the land board as first-class pastoral country.

"5. Darwin will become more and more unsuitable as a capital on account of its situation; a more central administration point will become necessary. Despite other opinions expressed to the contrary," declared His Excellency, "I am convinced that the neighborhood of the Roper River, Mataranka, offers the very best site available in the territory for an inland city, because of altitude, its distance from the sea, central situation, good soil, and beautiful river. It is understood, of course, that there is an advocacy of immediate change of capital site, but, in considering a route for a transcontinental railway, it would seem obvious that the probability of some such central city becoming a necessity in the future should be considered, especially in a country so richly watered by nature on the whole.

Good Pastoral Land

"Between the Devonport and Macdonnell Ranges," continued Professor Gilruth, "the country is good pastoral land, devoid of permanent waters, but with every indication that water may be found at shallow depths by boring down wells." He then drew attention to the fact that the railway system of two states had at present within a hundred miles of the territory borders, viz., Selwyn (Duchess mine) in Queensland, and Oodnadatta in South Australia. Extension of the Queensland line would help to open the richest pastoral country of the territory—Barkley tablelands.

"Briefly, what I propose for serious consideration, whatever northern route may be decided upon, is a line of not more than 120 miles, from the east of the telegraph line at Mande point. Such a deviation, it seems to me, will possess the following advantages:

"1. The Katherine-Oodnadatta route could not be materially lengthened, and the swing will present absolutely no engineering problems. I believe the only bridge likely to be required on Katherine to Newcastle Waters that over the King River.

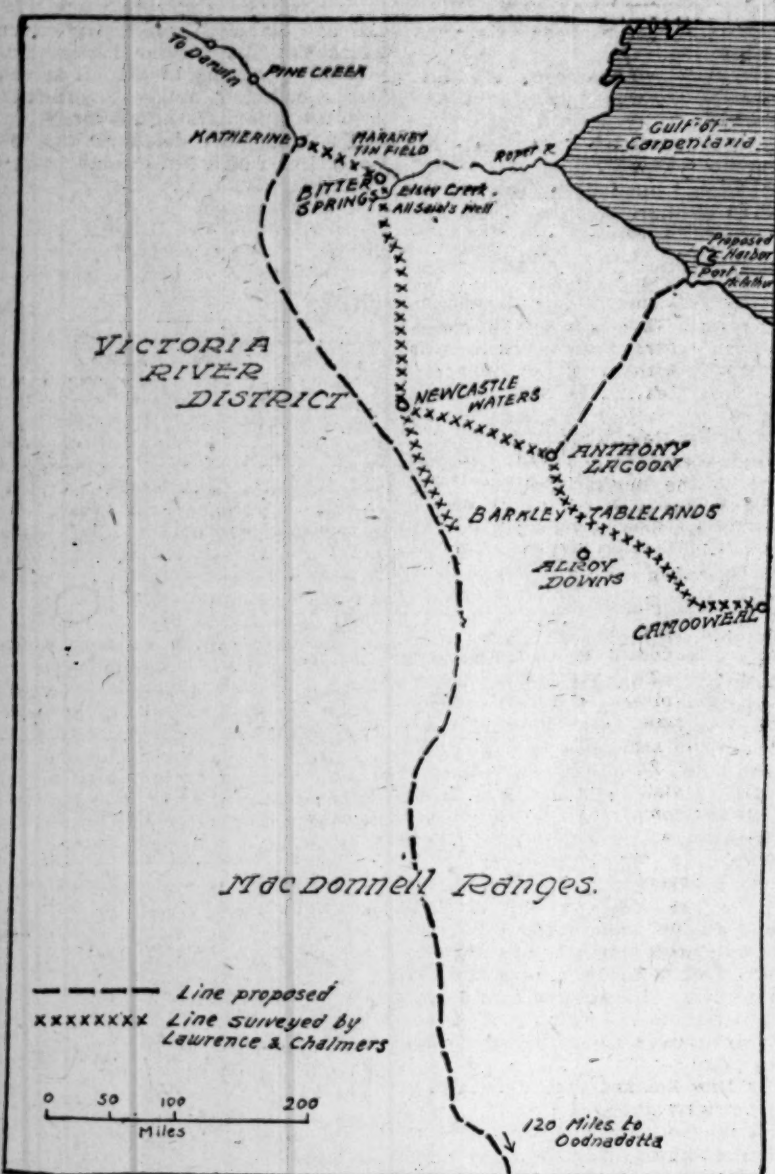
"2. It will miss a long stretch of the pastoral country, which the more direct route would traverse.

"3. It will help tremendously to develop our best tracts of country, only equal in extent to half the area of the State of Victoria. Eventually a very short branch will link up with the Queensland railway system.

"4. The total amount of railway construction, if the branch to Queensland from Alroy is included, will not be greater than without the swing to the already proposed branch to Queensland from Newcastle Waters. In other words, supposing we were to construct a direct line, and then put a branch from Newcastle Waters to Oodnadatta, and compare that with the line I propose and its branch, my contention would be a little shorter, and even if it were a little longer, it would be justified.

McArthur as Outlet

"A branch from Anthony Lagoon in the future be made to McArthur, where, information



Northern territory, Australia

Map shows the railway projected for this comparatively undeveloped region of the Commonwealth

available indicates, is likely to be found the best situation in the whole Gulf of Carpentaria for a good harbor to accommodate deep-sea boats. I believe there would be no difficulty in constructing a line right on to the island—in fact, the natives walk across to the island now at low tide. Given such conditions, Port Mearth would be the natural outlet for much of the northwest of Queensland.

"7. The early linking up with the Queensland system and railway connection with the populous south will be expedited.

"8. This scheme will not appreciably retard the extension of the main railway system to the Macdonnell Ranges and Oodnadatta.

"9. Assuming the branch to the gulf later on, then the natural outlet for export products from north of the Macdonnell Ranges, east of the telegraph line, may prove the northern port, and not the southern, judgment by the distance on the map. If so, this will again assist in peopling the north.

"I have discussed the difficulties and possibilities with practically every one who has wide and long experience of the country, hence should be in a position to form a fairly just opinion. I do not propose that the swing I advocate should extend farther than about 120 miles east of the overland telegraph. It would lengthen the line by perhaps 150 miles, but, as against that, it cuts down the length of the branch to connect with Queensland. There is this further to be said: that, although the distance is increased by 150 miles, the cost would not be increased proportionately, because the overland line goes through rough country which would require bridges, whereas going further to the

east you would avoid the necessity for a single bridge."

He concluded by stating that the federal government had already been made familiar with these views through the Public Works Committee.

MARKED SOBRIETY OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—"At the height of the war I never saw one drunken American soldier," declared the general manager of the Adelaide Tramways Trust, Mr. W. G. T. Goodman, who spent some time in the United States on his way to London and on the return journey to Australia.

Mr. Goodman's address, which was heartily applauded, was not delivered at a prohibition meeting but at the annual gathering of the members of the Navy League. He told the league that the fact had forced itself on his notice and had intensified his admiration of the caliber and courage of the men.

Prohibition is one of the questions of the moment and with the assembling of the state Parliament attention will be focused on it. For many months the organizers of the prohibition campaign have been at work and their state-wide efforts are to result in wholesale canvassing of legislators. It is intended to wait as a deputation on every member of Parliament—66 of them—on a certain day. The object is to insure that all shall be in possession of the case for the closing of hotels.

The prohibition drive has been as-

sisted materially in recent months by the firm and outspoken protest by the military authorities against the action of some of the hotel keepers in persistently supplying wounded soldiers with liquor.

The state commandant announced that he had toured the streets personally for the purpose of observing the condition and behavior of the troops. On the days of the arrival of transports all hotels in the metropolitan area are closed by military direction but there has been much illicit trading. The law has been flagrantly ignored although close supervision has been exercised and drastic penalties enforced. One of the most prominent hotels in the city has since been shut for the whole period of demobilization and it will not be surprising if, before all the soldiers are back, others are ordered to cease trading. The commandant says that he has been astonished at the extent of the intoxication among returned soldiers at a time when all hotels are supposed to be shut.

The navy league's enthusiastic reception of Mr. Goodman's tribute is significant.

BELGIUM'S FINANCIAL CLAIM ON GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Every one knows that from the outbreak of the war, the invader imposed extremely heavy and iniquitous war contributions on the Belgian population. The payment of these exorbitant contributions was covered by loans decreed by the oppressor, and forcibly imposed upon all the provinces of the valiant little country which, besides the devastation, ruin, and spoliation of every kind to which its population was subjected, has thus had to support an inter-provincial debt, the nominal capital of which reaches the enormous sum of 2,347,800,000 francs.

The reimbursement of this debt, as well as interest on it, is incumbent on Germany, and figures on the program of Belgium's claims. The settlement of this important question will be entrusted to the Commission of Reparations, an inter-allied organization instituted by the peace treaty, and on which Belgium will be represented by a permanent delegate.

Meanwhile the Belgian State sees itself obliged to assume the responsibility of this inter-provincial debt, and it is therefore necessary that the government should be authorized to assimilate this debt to the floating debt of Belgium; this proposal has been placed before the Belgian Chamber by the deputy, Mr. Delacroix, and will be discussed at one of the next sittings of the Assembly.

HEAVY MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The heavy movement of grain during the past week has been responsible for a jump of nearly \$10,000,000, for one week, according to the figures given out at the clearing house. Clearings for the week were \$43,097,376, as compared with \$33,279,803 for the preceding week. Bank clearings for the corresponding week in 1918 were \$26,875,575.

CHANGES ASKED IN MOROCCAN POLICY

Some Advanced Spanish Journals Are Reopening Old Campaign for the Abandonment of the Moroccan Enterprise

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Some comment is being made upon the fact that while General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, has admitted in one of his dispatches that Raisuli's force was very well provided with war matériel, he did not intimate what kind of matériel the Moorish chief was able to make use of, as was discovered when Raisuli, having taken one of the Spanish positions, was ejected from it suddenly on the following day. It is stated in some of the Madrid newspapers that the truth is that Raisuli "need envy a European army in nothing," and that when he took the Spanish position, he used the very latest types of hand bombs, and poison and inflammable gases. Real news is very scarce, but it is known that the government does not take a light and optimistic view of the situation. It deals out information very sparingly, confining it chiefly to the official reports from General Berenguer. Tangier and foreign capitals are supplying most of the information, all telegrams emanating from such sources being printed in full in the newspapers.

Difficulties of Abandonment

Some of the more advanced journals of the Left are reopening their old campaign in favor of the entire abandonment of the Moroccan enterprise by Spain, and if this movement progresses to any extent, it may cause serious embarrassment to the government, in view of the delicate nature of the Moroccan situation that exists between France and Spain, and the fact that Spain is trying hard to justify herself in the zone at the present time. Criticism of the Morocco business by the progressive forces is not quite so unreasonable now as it may have been two or three years back, when the Socialists and some others were all for abandonment of the campaign, which they considered had been hopelessly mismanaged and could not possibly be profitable, and was merely being conducted in the interests of the imperialistic classes, as they are still called in Spain.

Sound argument by such men as the Count de Romanones, a certain amount of Spanish progress, a knowledge of the fine work of France in her Moroccan zone, together with a sense of the demands and necessities of Spanish dignity in the new world order, have worked a certain change. The Spanish proletariat, under the stimulating influences of the international repercussion on Spain, and union in Labor movements and effort, shows an appreciable gain in intelligence almost every day, and in this advancing state it is not so much disposed to throw Spanish property, potential or actual, to the winds. In general it might be said that the policy of the progressive classes, with the Socialists, Republicans, and Reformists, is

that a good trial should be given to the great Moroccan experiment, that the army should be much better equipped, that General Berenguer should be given everything that he asks for, and that the full resources of Spain should, if necessary, be poured into the zone. If, then, after a reasonable period, say six months at the outside, a substantial gain is not indicated, and the opposition of such as Raisuli is not by then completely overcome, and a final clearing up at an early date assured, Spain should, without further discussion, pack up her traps and leave Africa. Humiliating as such a position would be, and enormous as would be the injury inflicted on Spanish prestige, it is felt that such a course would really be inevitable.

Demand for Government Candor

There is also a loud cry for candor on the part of the government. It is the positive fact that the people of two or three European countries know far more than the Spanish about what is going on, though there is much less suppression of news now than formerly, and a strong tendency in the new government toward candor. The international situation, however, has to be considered. Those who say that in this and other matters it is of little concern what the Left and the proletariat think in Spain, should not forget the prophecy made even in conservative and army quarters that before the end of the present year there will be a government of the combined Left in power. Obviously then, such governments as this had better get on with the Morocco enterprise as quickly and efficiently as they can.

The situation from the point of view of the moderate and reasoning Left is well expressed in a strong article in La Jornada, a daily newspaper which was started some few months ago in Labor and allied interests, and is conducted with vigor and on up-to-date lines. The title of this editorial may be translated to mean that Spain ought to go through with the business once for all, cost what it may. The writer refers to an article in the military organ El Ejército Español, where there is discussion of the opinions of a keen English critic of Spanish doings in Morocco, Mr. Harris of Tangier, who in The Times said that Spain had the capacity to tranquilize and dominate her zone, always assuming that she gave serious attention to the enterprise, but that otherwise she ought to give up the task. El Ejército Español, commenting on this, agrees that Spain is equal to the task, but will not hear anything about abandonment of the Spanish colonizing mission in the northern zone of Morocco.

Opposes Withdrawal

La Jornada is opposed to any such withdrawal, in view of the great sacrifices Spain has made in Morocco. "It would be shameful for us," it says, "to have to hand back to the nations signatory to the Act of Algeiras, the vote of confidence that they delivered to us 15 years ago to enable us to carry European civilization to the hidden hordes among the rugged mountains of Morocco. But there is something much sadder and more grievous, something that ought to make us blush with shame more even than public confession of our impotence. That is the unfortunate manner in which we are conducting a business which, properly comprehended, ought to have been happily terminated 10 years ago. If, as the basis of accepting the solemn undertaking that we hold in Morocco,

a rational plan for carrying it through had been studied and adopted, if that plan had been prosecuted with the constancy and decision necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion, if the conditions necessary for its realization had not been neglected as they have been, the northern zone of Morocco would have been today a happy extension of Europe."

After severely criticizing the past administration of Morocco, the paper urges a radical change of methods, a properly equipped army, and so forth, failing which it agrees that withdrawal from Morocco will be the only alternative for Spain.

CANADA'S FUEL SUPPLY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The seriousness of the coal shortage problem which so vitally affects the production of gas was dealt with by Arthur V. White, consulting engineer for the Commission of Conservation, this city, at the convention of the Canadian Gas Association at Niagara Falls.

"Apart from the maintenance of the proper morale of the Nation and of the sources and distribution of food, there is," he said, "no question involving physical matters which if of such vital importance to Canada as the fuel problem. Through failure to deal adequately and in a broad and statesmanlike manner with her national fuel problem, Canada may yet experience such a 'pinch' with respect to her fuel supplies as will seriously affect her economic welfare, involving, of course, her financial institutions." He called attention to the fact that Canada imports from the United States about 20,000,000 tons of coal—anthracite and bituminous—and that while Canada expects to be dealt with fairly in the matter of fuel supply, "it is important to take cognizance of the fact that a nation pressed by the demands of its own people may be compelled, under certain conditions, to deprive other nations of even the necessities of life, until the needs of its own citizens are met. Therefore, it would not be surprising if a country like Canada, with vast fuel resources, were directed to speed up its utilization of its own fuel and would not be left undisturbed in its enjoyment of burning what is now one of the luxuries of the world—anthracite coal from the fields of Pennsylvania."

"Canada's only sane policy," he continued, "is to develop, and that as rapidly as possible, both her own fuel and power resources, and by coordination of transportation and other cognate agencies, to provide for the distribution and storage of fuel in all communities of the Dominion. In some respects it is more important to move coal and have it adequately stored and distributed throughout Canada than it is to remove the grain out of the country."

LEAGUE OF JAVA PRINCESSES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—At Solo, Java, the Koemandang Djawo learns, a movement has been initiated for the foundation of a league of princesses and other native women. The object of the league is to teach the women of all classes to keep house well, to educate their children, and to lighten the tasks of their husbands.

The Lindner Co.

Euclid Avenue at Fourteenth Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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are shown exclusively in Cleveland in our Misses' Dress Shop—third floor.

Betty Wales Dresses occupy a prominent place in our displays because they express so unusually well the exclusive and distinctive style characteristic of all our women's and misses' apparel.

May we invite you to the showing of new fall models?

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-Fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-Fifth Street

A Special Monday Offering

18,000 Pairs of French Glace Kidskin Gloves

(short lengths)

at the following extraordinarily low prices:

12,000 Pairs of Real Glace Kidskin Gloves

in all black, or black with white-and-black embroidery; sizes 5 1-2 to 7

at \$1.95 per pair

6,000 Pairs of Real Glace Kidskin Gloves

in white; sizes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2

at \$2.10 per pair

FEATURES OF GREEK
LANDING AT SMYRNA

Official Statement Shows That
Turks, Organized From Con-
stantinople, Carried on Holy
War Against Greek Troops

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—So many in-
correct reports have been circulated con-
cerning the regrettable event which
transpired in Smyrna on May 15, that
the following official statement, ob-
tained from the Greek military au-
thorities as to the conditions under
which the occupation of Asia Minor
was accomplished by the Hellenic
forces, is of special value.

On May 14, inter-allied detachments
disembarked at Smyrna and occupied
the forts of the town. The following
day, the first Greek division arrived
under the command of Colonel Zaf-
eris. Disembarkation was effected
without incident, and amid an enor-
mous crowd which gathered to salute
the Greek troops, who were immedi-
ately directed to their encampments.
In passing by the Turkish quarter, and
when near to the Turkish barracks, a
column of Evzones was fired upon
from the windows of the houses and
barracks in the neighborhood. A
shooting ensued; as the result there
were 170 casualties among the Greek
and Turkish troops, and among the
civil population which accompanied the
Greek troops, and who, seized with
panic, rushed toward the port, and
created disorder in that quarter. Dur-
ing the scrimmage, some of the lower
order seized the occasion to loot a few
abandoned houses.

The next day order was completely
reestablished, and a military tribunal
sentenced one soldier and one Greek
civilian to pay the extreme penalty,
and condemned seven other individuals
to severe sentences. The court con-
cluded its work during the following
days with equal vigor, and a mixed
commission was immediately charged
with the work of valuing the damage
committed by the pillagers, and of in-
demnifying the victims.

The Succeeding Calm

Since this episode of the first day,
perfect calm has reigned in the town,
both in Smyrna itself and in all the
localities successively occupied by the
Greek troops, where, it may be said,
they were received as liberators, not
only by the Greek population, but also
by the Armenians and Jews and even
by the Turkish communities them-
selves. In this respect it may be men-
tioned that the Turkish refugees from
Ahmedli, who were then at Kasaba,
requested that Greek forces should oc-
cupy their town in order to protect
them against Turkish irregulars, and
the Mayor and sub-prefect of Salihli
presented to the French officers in-
trusted with the maintenance of se-
curity in that locality a request, de-
manding the dispatch of a Greek
detachment to protect the town against
Armenians and Bashi-Bazouks.

Bands of brigands known as Zeibeks
came along to make submission to
the Greek commandant, declaring that
they were ready to abandon their law-
less life the moment an equitable ad-
ministration permitted them to live in
tranquillity. These included eight
bands, comprising 152 men from
Osmenich, Aidin, Smyrna, etc.

The information on which the re-
cent questions in the House of Com-
mons were based, and notably those
relating to an alleged massacre of
Turkish prisoners, referred to events
concerning which no report has pre-
viously been made, although a minute
inquiry concerning the troubles at
Smyrna was carried out under the
direction of General Leonardopoulos.
Nevertheless, despite the tranquil-
lity which reigns in the regions oc-
cupied by the Greek troops, and the pas-
sive, even benevolent, attitude adopted
toward them by the Turkish popula-
tions, very disconcerting information
began to reach Smyrna as early as
May 20 in the shape of announcements
that bands of Turkish irregulars had
appeared on the frontiers of the zones
of occupation. These reports increased
during the following days, and it be-
came clearly evident that they had no
relation whatever to a revolt of the
Turkish population, or any hostile at-
titude to the Greek authorities, but
that they were characterized by a ten-
dency toward nationalist reaction, or-
ganized by Turkish officials, and en-
couraged materially and formally by
a foreign power.

Turks Incite Populace

On May 24, it was announced that
several thousand Turks, armed with ar-
tillery, had assembled at Aidin, where
the Turkish commandant had ap-
parently posted, calling the population to
take up arms against the Greeks. On
June 12, a detachment of 600 Turkish
soldiers with 2000 irregulars, the
whole under the orders of Colonel Ali

Bey, installed themselves in an olive
plantation near to Alvalik and com-
menced to fire upon the town. On
June 16, strong Turkish detachments
were observed in the region between
Panderma and Balikeser. At Denizli,
the Turkish authorities mobilized six
classes of reservists, and detachments
of irregulars crossed the Meander
River and attacked the Greek posts
guarding the railway between Baladjik
and Aidin. Numerous Greeks had al-
ready been assassinated in the dis-
trict south of the Meander River dur-
ing the previous days, and in the zone
occupied by the Italian troops at
Sokka and its environs, 12 Hellenes
were massacred by Turkish bandits
who were allowed to operate without
let or hindrance.

On June 17, 300 irregulars, under
the very eyes of the Italians, attacked
the village of Tsangli, looted and
burnt it, and drove out 1000 inhabi-
tants who, reaching the coast, were
successful in embarking and taking
refuge in the island of Samos. On the
same day, a Greek battalion at Per-
gamos was the victim of a surprise
attack, as the result of which, after
certain losses, it was obliged to evacu-
ate the town. Strong detachments of
Turkish irregulars, armed with artil-
lery, now descended from Panderma to
Sonia toward Pergamos. The appear-
ance of batteries of heavy and field
artillery was announced from Denizli,
and numerous Turkish officers, who
had been demobilized, organized par-
ties of regulars and irregulars, and
distributed arms among them.

On June 19, confirmation was re-
ceived of the formation, in the region
of Panderma, of a regular Turkish
force of 12,000 to 15,000 men strong, under
the command of Yousouf Izet Pasha,
commanding the fourteenth army
corps. Panderma thus served as the
base of this force. At Chechirdesi, a
group of 3000 men gathered, and near
to Endemish another 5000 Turks were
organized.

Greeks Retake Pergamos

On June 20, the town of Pergamos
was retaken by the Greeks after a
combat of 14 hours against the Tur-
kish regulars, armed with quick-firing
guns, and numerous irregulars. The
next day the Greek detachment occu-
pying the village of Nazli to the east
of Aidin, found it necessary to retire,
while sustaining a few casualties. The
re-entry of the Turks into Nazli was
the signal for attack upon numerous
Christians. There were victims in
Nazli itself, and at Aktse, Kiosk, and
Soultan Hissar.

On June 26, a detachment of 400
Turks appeared in the neighborhood
of Aidin, and was dispersed with a loss
of 40 men. Between Balikeser, Sonia,
and Ak Hissar, the Turkish forces
were augmented to 150,000 men; at
Salihli, 3000 men; at Denizli, 10,000
men; while near Pergamos there were
3000, near Aidin, 3000, and at Bozdog,
3000. The heavy armament consisted
of numerous pieces of artillery and a
great number of quick-firing guns,
added to which it may be stated that
the mobilization of numerous classes
of the Turkish Army was then being
pushed forward actively. At the time
of drawing up this report, it has be-
come increasingly evident that the or-
ganization of this Turkish Army is
being directed from Constantinople,
the "ravitailement" being furnished
from the base at Panderma. Superior
officers have made their appearance in
divers centers where they presided
over the mobilization of classes defi-
nitely recalled to the colors in order
to carry on the Holy War against the
Greeks.

Unprecedented Military Situation

A vast reaction is taking place
under the auspices of the Turkish
Government, doubtless encouraged by
other factors, who have an interest in
creating a situation of disorder in
Asia Minor. As to the Greek troops,
it may be said that they have been
placed in a military situation without
precedent. They were authorized to
occupy a certain region, and had to
submit passively to looking on while
Turkish troops were concentrated in
their immediate proximity and pro-
ceeded to offensive action. The Turks,
as distinct from the Greeks, have en-
joyed full liberty of movement, even
including the utilization of railway
lines, nominally controlled by allied
officers. As an example of this, it
may be remarked that in order to in-
terrupt the movement of Turkish
troops, the Greek detachment at one

time occupied an important bridge on
the Ak Hissar Railway. It was imme-
diately recalled by the Greek com-
mand, for the reason that Ak Hissar
lay beyond the zone of occupation;
but the Turks immediately profited by
this freedom of action to gather im-
portant forces in the region of Ak
Hissar, whence they threatened Mag-
nesia.

It is probable that this Turkish
campaign, which is being conducted in
opposition to the clauses of the armis-
tice and against the wishes of the
Allies, appears to the Ottoman au-
thorities as being the only way of sal-
vation. Realizing that there are cer-
tain parts of the Ottoman Empire the
fate of which has been already de-
cided, they are concentrating their ef-
forts on these territories, where it ap-
pears to them, in view of the reserva-
tions in the political policy of the
entente that no accord has yet been
reached, and where they may, accord-
ingly seek to profit now, as in the
time of Abdul Hamid, from the jeal-
ousies and divergent interests of the
great powers.

BOLSHEVIST TACTICS
IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—North
Queensland has attracted a large pro-
portion of the Industrial Workers of
the World and revolutionary Russian
elements. Townsville, one of the chief
cities in the north, has just had a taste
of bolshevist tactics in the shape of
rioting and clashes with the police.
Queensland's Labor government has
shown firmness in dealing with the po-
sition.

Following a strike of meat workers
employed by the big canning works, a
section of the strikers raided the rail-
way yards at Stewart Creek and re-
leased 400 head of cattle belonging to
the Ross River meat canning works.
Two of their leaders were arrested.
On the following Sunday, two days
later, a crowd of men, singing "The
Red Flag," attempted to release their
leaders. The police at first used blank
cartridges, and then opened fire with
ball cartridges, shooting low. Several
men were wounded, none dangerously.

The rioters fled, but on the follow-
ing day they broke into gun shops
and stole rifles and revolvers. At this
stage the sober elements of the Labor
unions, realizing the danger of the po-
sition, intervened and forbade the
men to hold meetings. The arrival of
100 police, hurriedly dispatched to
Townsville by the government, had an
excellent effect.

Mr. Ryan, the Premier, announced
that the authority of the government
would be upheld. He issued a pro-
clamation calling upon the residents of
Townsville to obey the law. When a
special train with police reinforcements
was held up 15 miles from
Townsville by the refusal of the rail-
way men to conduct it further he
took prompt action to punish the re-
bellious railway servants. The train
reached Townsville driven by railway
officials. While the extremist section
of the Labor Party divided its indigna-
tion between Mr. Ryan and the police,
the citizens of Queensland applauded
the government for its determination
to enforce order.

DUTCH FAIR AT BRUSSELS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Com-
pagnie Belge d'Expansion Industrielle
et Commerciale has arranged for the
first Netherlands Annual Fair at Brus-
sels to be held from Sept. 27 to Oct.
11. Exhibitors have been assured that
Belgian commercial centers have
shown great sympathy with the
scheme. Only Dutch products will be
admitted.

BURMA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—A deputation
of three Burmese gentlemen, headed by
Maung Pu, is now on its way to Eng-
land. The object of the deputation is
to obtain the inclusion of Burma in
the Government of India Bill, now
before Parliament, on equal terms
with the other provinces of India. At
present Burma alone of the great
provinces is excepted from the con-
stitutional reforms outlined in this
bill.

NEW ZEALAND HAS
DEFENSE PROBLEM

Question Raised as to Whether
the Country Shall Maintain
Its Own Naval Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The
problem of naval defense is facing
the people of New Zealand and the
attempt at its solution will add to the
perplexities of a difficult political sit-
uation, since it must involve one or
other of the political parties in pro-
posals for heavy recurring expendi-
ture.

New Zealand has admitted her re-
sponsibility for a share of the Empire's
navy. But in practice this country has
evaded the logical consequences of this
admission. Successive governments
have saved their consciences by mak-
ing cash payments to the British Ad-
miralty, by arranging for the enlist-
ment of a few navy men in New Zea-
land and by talking vaguely of larger
plans. But now the main issue, sus-
pended during the war, is appearing
again in a concrete form, owing to the
visit of Lord Jellicoe and Britain's
offer of warships to begin a New
Zealand navy.

Two Schools of Thought

The people of this Dominion are
divided into two schools of thought on
this naval issue. One school says that
the proper policy is for New Zealand
to support "a supreme Imperial navy"
under central control; in other words,
the Dominion is simply to assist in the
maintenance of the British fleet with-
out taking direct responsibility. The
other school demands that New Zea-
land shall follow the example of
Australia and maintain a naval force
of its own, fully controlled by the
New Zealand Government, but ready
to cooperate with the other naval
forces of the Empire under the direc-
tion of the British Admiralty in time
of war. Such a force naturally would

be associated often with the Australian
squadron.

When the establishment of local
dominion fleets was first mooted, the
British Admiralty offered objections.
The naval experts in London said that
the scheme was weak strategically and
that divided commands in time of war
might be disastrous. The Australian
Government persisted and the out-
break of the war found a small
Australian fleet, headed by the
battle-cruiser Australia, in South Pa-
cific waters. This force passed under
Admiralty control and played its part
in the war without friction or diffi-
culty. New Zealand in 1914 was rep-
resented in British waters by the
battle-cruiser New Zealand, built at the
Dominion's expense in 1910-12 and pre-
sented to the mother country. The
Dominion was also paying a subsidy
to the British fleet and maintaining on
its own coasts two or three old cruisers
of small fighting value.

The Obvious Path

The imperial authorities appear now
to have abandoned their objections to
local fleets. The Australian scheme
is firmly established and there is little
doubt that New Zealand is going to
follow in the same lines. The battle-
cruiser New Zealand, carrying Lord
Jellicoe, is visiting local waters, and
the former commander-in-chief of the
Grand Fleet will be prepared to make
proposals to the government. The
Imperial Government has offered the
Dominion, as a gift, a light armored
cruiser of the latest type, and it has
been indicated that the New Zealand
Government can have more ships if it
wants them. The question is not so
much what this country will do as
how far it can proceed along the ob-
vious path.

The New Zealand ensign is going to
fly from warships in the South Pacific.
That may be taken for granted. But
a Nation numbering about 1,000,000,
with a public debt that has been almost
doubled by the war and with an added
annual burden of not less than £6-
000,000 for interest, sinking fund and
pensions, cannot afford to talk very
large in naval matters. The present
annual charge for defense on sea and
land, exclusive of all war expenditure,

exceeds £550,000, and the army
charges are bound to increase in the fu-
ture. Of course a successful League of
Nations might lift much of the burden
by making it unnecessary for British
dominions to arm. But the white peo-
ple on this side of the world are not
disposed at present to lean heavily on
the league.

MINOR RAIDS BY AFGHANS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Some minor
raids have occurred on the Dera Is-
mail border; otherwise there are no
incidents to report on the frontier.

The Mohmand lashkar at Ghidvi
had a severe lesson recently. About
500 tribesmen followed up a recon-
naissance which was returning to
Dakka. They were subjected to hot
artillery fire, but owing to haze and
the consequent difficulty of observa-
tion, the gunners returned to camp, in
the belief that they had done very little
damage.

The Mohmands admit 58 casualties
and proportionate numbers of wound-
ed. There has in consequence been
much less sniping into the camp at
Dakka. Apart from this, up to the
time of writing, there has been noth-
ing doing at the front for some time.

CANADIAN CATTLE IMPORTATION

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. O'Connor of
County Kildare, who is regarded as
an authority in the cattle trade, is of
opinion that the admission of Cana-
dian cattle to Ireland would not only
injure the industry in Ireland, but
would ruin it, and only a small section
of stall feeders in England and Scot-
land would benefit by it. He thinks
the prevailing high freights prevent
any immediate danger, but the gov-
ernment should take steps to improve
the breed of cattle in Ireland instead
of allowing Canadian cattle in. It
should never forget their dependence
on foreign food supplies before and
during the war. A prominent member
of Parliament had written to him that
it had come out in committee that the
War Cabinet had agreed, in 1917, to
the importation of Canadian cattle at
the end of the war.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO
LETTER OF AMEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—After referring
to His Excellency the Viceroy's letter
as the "source of friendship and con-
cord," the Ameer of Afghanistan in his
latest communication enters upon a
long dissertation on the one-sided
character of the armistice terms and
the impossibility of their literal obser-
vance. In response to the demand for
the withdrawal of his regular troops,
the Ameer considered it advisable that
the free movement of aeroplanes over
Afghan territory should be stopped, as
this would inevitably provoke the Af-
ghans to fire upon them in spite of his
strict prohibition, and the consequent
retaliation would lead to a breach of
the armistice. Turning from what he
repeatedly referred to as the trifling
matter of the terms of the temporary
armistice, the Ameer affirmed his
earnest endeavor that friendship and
unity should be established more
strongly than ever, and concluded
with a hope that His Excellency would
now fix a date for the arrival of the
Afghan delegates, who were in readi-
ness to start.

His Excellency replied that, while
glad to learn that the Ameer was
anxious for peace, the tone of his let-
ter compelled the conclusion that the
Ameer did not appreciate the true po-
sition. The Ameer appeared to forget
that it was the Afghan Government
that began the war and that it was
the Afghan Government that was now
suing for peace.

His Excellency invited the Ameer to
direct his delegates to present them-
selves before 10 a. m. on July 22 in
the British lines, whence they would
be conducted to Rawalpindi.

DUTCH PURCHASE GERMAN SHIPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According
to the Schiffahrt Zeitung, a number of
old German warships have been sold
to Holland. They are mostly small
cruisers and coasters lying in the
port of Denzigt. Holland is also said
to have bought some large disman-
tled submarines.

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THE TRICENTENARY OF JEAN COLBERT

History reports that Cardinal Mazarin, in his last letter to his royal master, commended to his good graces his friend, Jean Baptiste Colbert. "Je vous dois tout, Sire, mais je crois m'acquitter en quelque sorte avec votre majesté en vous donnant Colbert."

It would seem, however, that Louis was actually in no need of such recommendation, having on his own part discovered the abilities of this man who, not long before, had been rescued from a commercial career and procured employment under Le Tellier, then either Comptroller-General of Finance or Minister of War. Colbert's talents had been revealed through his able investigation and disclosure of the treachery of Nicolas Fouquet, "surintendant" of the department of finances. It was not long after the fall of this public official, whose reputation was so vigorously defended by Mme. de Sévigné, that Colbert succeeded to the duties of his office, although he was not formally appointed until 1665.

It was, up to a very limited point, the heyday of men of humble birth and rank. "Le grand monarque," it is clear, had his own good reason for installing a ministry of "titied clerks." Only 23 years old when deprived of the advice of Mazarin, Louis at once announced: "Je sers à l'avenir, mon premier ministre." And so he continued. For the "business of reigning" appealed to him as one into which he might wholeheartedly cast his every energy and power. For 30 years, Louis lived his promise, devoting not less than nine hours each day to consideration of the affairs of his realm. Having at last seen the power of the great nobles curtailed or crushed, Louis proposed to rule in every sense of that mighty word. It has been suggested that he was content to turn his nobles into courtiers, while men from the middle class held high offices, because he knew that these latter he could more completely control. During the first years of Louis' personal government, he was enormously influenced by the ideas of Colbert, so much so, as one historian declares, that "the reign of Louis XIV and the biography of his great minister are almost identical."

His Career Begins

Jean Baptiste Colbert was born at Rheims, in 1619. The boy was probably apprenticed to a woolen draper of his native city, but an uncle, Jean Baptiste Colbert de Saint Pouange, seems to have recognized his larger opportunities, consequently finding him employment as a secretary in Paris. Aside from this first introduction to public life, which Colbert owed to a relative, he made his way simply upon his own personal merits. His biographers tell us that he was of an unassuming appearance, so serious as to be often thought forbidding. Even the sunny, universally courted Mme. de Sévigné dubbed him "Le Nord," and trembled at the suggestion of an audience with him. We are told that he was a person of few words, considering long discussion and conversation but wasted time. He would give a quick answer to any question of weight, always preferring that it should be written out for him to study at his leisure. He is said to have slept little, seeking his only diversion, change of work. His patience, his ability for the taking of infinite pains, his mastery of detail, these qualities were exactly the ones to attract the approbation of the King.

The Public Finances

When once Le Tellier had brought together Cardinal Mazarin and Colbert, the newmaster's rise to power was almost phenomenal. At the time of his investigations of Fouquet's daily statements of accounts, Colbert had already begun his reform of the public finances, with the intent to place them upon a genuine business basis. While Comptroller-General of Finance, he instituted a council of finance and a chamber of justice; he called to account many fraudulent agents of the state revenues, forcing them to give up the King's gold which had been won at times to stick upon their own palms. More than 4000 of these men were fined and made to disgorge, to the profits of the King's treasury, though, unfortunately, little to the benefit of the poor of the land. Often, indeed, Colbert would refer to the "relief of the people" which he so much desired; but this desire was more a form of speech than of intention. He regarded the state finances as a gigantic problem to be solved by the activity of his acute business sense. He gloried in the realization that he could prevail against all odds. Business detail and labor became a passion with him, and the same devotion he expected from his associates. He greatly reduced the indebtedness of the State, and partially remedied the collection of the taxes and the abuses of the "taille." It was his aim to return to the public service many funds which had, by one or another means, been diverted into private purses. At the same time, he wished to enlarge the wealth of France, by extending trade and industry.

Systematically he bent his keen intellect to the standardization of weights and measures throughout the

land and to the elimination of the deficiencies in the quality of woollens or linens or laces. He went so far as to induce foreign artisans and workmen of all trades to bring their tools and equipment into France. Under him the great Gobelin tapestries were first set up; more than a hundred other establishments were started, bearing the royal title. Inmates of the religious houses were encouraged to manufacture, every attention was directed to industry, all honor accorded those who labored to good profit. Colbert exhorted, abused, threatened; sometimes his efforts availed nothing, yet gradually industrial France was

lent upon war; and Louis saw war as a glorious enhancement of his splendor, and an avenue towards the extension of his powers and prerogatives. The struggle between the two men waxed keen, but was at length settled in favor of Louis, the son of Colbert's one-time patron, Le Tellier. One cannot but feel that, after all, Louis had little comprehension of the aims of his great Minister, one of the ablest statesmen whom France has ever known: a man who rose suddenly out of comparative obscurity, held at one time or another many high offices of state and who, though forsaken in the end, still prevails in the great benefits



Jean Baptiste Colbert

awakened. The increase of foreign trade brought about the founding of an East India Company, by royal edict in 1664. There were taxes: tariffs and counter-tariffs for the protection of French manufactures. It was the doctrine of Colbert—the doctrine of his age—that other countries must be deprived for the benefit of France. It appeared that the distress and poverty of France's neighbor nations were but so many proofs of France's own greatness.

Colbert then turned to the improvement of waterways and highways, as a means of facilitating internal trade. Few persons since the Romans, it has been said, have done more for the perfecting of the old, the construction of new roads, than did Colbert. He was responsible, too, for the building of the Languedoc Canal, which connects the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean; 162 miles long, this was a marvellous achievement for the year 1681. Then, for the protection of foreign trade, Colbert set about the improvement of the French Navy—and there was room for improvement.

The French Navy

The debt which the French Navy owes to Colbert is a large one. From the beginning he labored to build up all departments of an efficient navy, turning his abilities as organizer and administrator into play. He supervised the improvement of docks and shipyards, he enlarged the ports, he drew up a code of laws; he built ships which rivaled, if not excelled, those of the English and of the Emperor Charles V. Aresnavs had to be put upon an operating basis, well-trained officers had to be found, and Colbert's idea was to call into service of the navy the seafaring population of the coast towns. Whereas the navy had, when Colbert took it over, 30 serviceable ships of war, when he had done with it, the vessels numbered 276, these newer ones including such ships as the Soleil Royal, with 108 guns, and the Royal Louis, with 110 guns, suitably and elegantly adorned by "maitres sculpteurs" and "maitres décorateurs." This service, given with all Colbert's characteristic thoroughness, laid excellent foundations for the French Navy of today.

As an evidence of Colbert's grandiose scheme of national development, witness his encouragement of the arts and sciences. Five academies owe their allegiance to his foresight; whilst pensions were accorded prominent men of science and letters. Small wonder was it that this reign drew important contributions to posterity from such persons as Molière and Corneille, Racine and Boileau. An astronomical observatory was built at Paris; the Royal Library received extensive additions.

But, unluckily, there in time sprang up differences of opinion between Colbert and Louis, the King's Minister of War. While peace was necessary to Colbert's purpose, Louis was in-

which his country received through his efforts.

In spite of the fact that the law, at this time, was often uncertain and unjust; in spite of the great wrongs to which the poor were obliged to submit, and of the unspeakable evil of forcing men into galleys; in spite of the amazingly frequent crimes committed throughout the country, during those years when Colbert's star was at the zenith, France had taken tremendous strides towards commercial, industrial and artistic development, towards the limitation of privilege and the unification of the State. As the Duke de Saint-Simon tells us, in his "Memoirs": "At this time France was rich and flourishing. Under Colbert's skillful administration, the finances, the navy, commerce, and manufactures, even literature and the fine arts, had attained their highest point. It was an age like that of Augustus."

QUEBEC APPOINTS COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Lieutenant-Governor in council has appointed a special commission for revision of the General Statutes of the Province of Quebec in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature and sanctioned on March 17, 1919. The commissioners appointed are: President, Mr. Charles Lanctôt, Deputy Attorney-General; commissioners, Mr. A. Rives Hall, K. C., of Montreal, and Mr. L. P. Geoffrion, K. C., clerk of the Legislative Assembly. According to the law the president of the commission will receive a salary of \$3000 and the commissioners will receive not less than \$2400 each. It is estimated that the work will last about three years. At each session of the Legislature the commission will make a report which will be submitted to the House by the Attorney-General. The commission will have the power to suggest amendments to the statutes which will be studied by the House.

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MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Messrs. Chapell & Co. for the twenty-fifth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood and the management of Mr. Robert Newman, announced to begin on Saturday, Aug. 16, and to continue nightly for ten weeks, promised as novelties to be produced a total of 27 works, of which 15 are of British or American origin, while the remaining 12 are foreign. The former include Balfour Gardiner's "The Joyful Home-Coming," Eugene Goossens Jr.'s orchestral prelude, "Philip II," George Butterworth's idyll for orchestra, "The Banks of Green Willow," a scherzo for orchestra by Arnold Bax, D. Howell's symphonic poem, "Lamia," Roger Quilter's "Children's Overture," two pieces for orchestra by Edgar Bainton; Lord Berners' "Spanish Piece" for orchestra, Cecil Sharp's suite of Sword Dances of Northern England and Morris Dance Tunes; Howard Carr's "The Jovial Huntsman"; J. R. Keats's rhapsody, "The Slopes of Kaimacabalen"; Eric Coates's suite, "Summer Days"; and Martin Shaw's concert overture, "The Cocky Bird." The two American works are by David Stanley Smith, represented by an overture, "Prince Hal," and by Henry Hadley, with his "Culprit Fay" rhapsody.

The 12 foreign novelties for the season are Pratella's "Three Dances," for orchestra; F. D. Erlanger's "Sursum Corda"; Alfredo Casella's "Le Couvent sur l'eau"; Granados' "Goyescas" (No. 1) for orchestra, "The Lover's Wooing"; Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie" (an orchestral version); Malipiero's "Impressioni dal Vero" (Part II); a "Rhapsody Roumaine," by Stan Golestan—a Rumanian composer; Widor's "Sinfonia Sacra" for organ and orchestra; Florent Schmitt's "Rêves" (op. 65); Tcherépnin's Quartet for Four Horns; and Albeniz's "Iberia." This year the concerts were to begin at 8 p. m. instead of the earlier hour adopted during war time.

New works were produced in quick succession at Covent Garden during the last weeks of the season. One of the most interesting additions to the repertoire has been Borodin's "Prince Igor," which was sung in English, acted by British artists, and conducted by Mr. Albert Coates. The opera is not unknown in London, for it was given in 1914 by the Russian Opera Company, and many memories of the pre-war season were reawakened by the recent performance.

"Prince Igor" is a fine work and gives an unusually brilliant picture of medieval life and manners in Russia. The theme is Prince Igor's campaign against a Tartar tribe, his disaster and captivity, the Tartar Khan's chivalrous treatment of him and the happy return home. Borodin left the opera in an unfinished state; indeed, the overture was not even written down, though fortunately his pupil, Glazounov, had heard the composer play it so often that he was able to write it out and orchestrate it according to the composer's intentions. Glazounov also orchestrated the greater part of the third act, while the prologue, the first, second and fourth acts, and the "Polovetsian March" in the third act were done by Rimsky-Korsakov. Borodin describes in the following words his feelings as regards operatic form. "Recitative does not conform to my temperament, although according to some critics I do not handle it altogether badly. I am far more attracted to melody and cantilena. I am more and more drawn to definite and concrete forms. In opera, as in decorative art, details and minutiae are necessary. All should be clear and straightforward and fit for practical performance from the vocal and instrumental standpoint. The voice should take the first place, the orchestra the second."

The music of "Prince Igor" is rich and varied and makes an immediate appeal through its barbaric splendor, the oriental element being skillfully contrasted with the national Russian coloring. The recent performance, taken all round, was an excellent one. Mr. Edmund Burke was impressive in the title part, as also was Mr. Norman Allin in his portrayal of Konchak. Mme. Edna Thornton, and Mme. Licette (the two leading ladies)

showed a real appreciation of the value of the picturesque music and gave sympathetic readings of their respective parts. A noteworthy feature of the score is the beautiful series of dances and choruses given in the Polovetz camp; these were executed with a vigor that roused the unbounded enthusiasm of the spectators. Mr. Coates is undoubtedly a conductor of preeminent ability, and it was to him that the chief honors of the evening deservedly fell.

A special musical event was the gala performance at Covent Garden. As had been announced, the decorations were not so elaborate as in former years, it being felt that no exorbitant expense should be incurred since the proceeds were to be devoted to the Housing Association for Officers' Families. The Royal Box was decorated with the Royal Standard and the Union Jack, and on the opposite side of the house a number of grand tier boxes were thrown into one to accommodate the representatives of the diplomatic corps and of the government invited by the management. This Brooding-nagian box was adorned with the flags of the Allies. On the arrival of the King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Princess Mary, the whole house rose to receive them and the orchestra (conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt) played the national anthem. The program was as follows: "God Save the King."

Act III of Puccini's Opera, "La Bohème" (in Italian). Nellie Melba, Kathleen Destourel, Rosina Buckman, Thomas Burke, Marcello, Mario Sammarco, Conductor, Leopoldo Mugnone, Scene: The Toll Gate.

Act II of Isidora de Lara's Opera, "Nail" (in English). Nellie Melba, Gertrude, Louise Edvina, Louise, Fernand Anseau, André Gilly, La Danseuse, Ninette de Valois, Conductor, Albert Coates, Scene: The interior of a Moorish Café.

Act II of Gounod's Opera, "Roméo et Juliette" (in French). Nellie Melba, Gertrude, Louise Edvina, Louise, Fernand Anseau, Conductor, Albert Coates, Scene: At the top of the Butte Montmartre.

The inclusion of Act II of de Lara's "Nail" in the program was particularly interesting, since this is the first time that a work by an English composer, performed by British artists with a British conductor, has found a place upon such an occasion. The performance was of a high order, every one contributing of his best. It was a genuine pleasure to hear Mme. Melba in two favorite operas, and she sang with immense fervor and characteristic freedom, while her coadjutors could hardly have better assisted in the interpretations.

The seaside summer orchestras are in full swing at all the watering places of the north of England. Professor Spielman, the famous viola player of the Hallé orchestra, is in the midst of something like his fortieth season as conductor of the Blackpool North Pier Orchestra, and Mr. Arthur Payne, so long the leader of the Queen's Hall Orchestra in London, is once more conducting at Llandudno. Every well-known summer resort has one or more of these season orchestras, which are recruited from the big towns, and some of them are remarkably good. The Blackpool and the Llandudno concerts are perhaps musically the best of the lot, but there is in most places a growing tendency to improve the character of the music given. Some of the bigger hotels have special concerts for their week-end visitors. The Norbreck Hydropathic (near Blackpool), to take

an example in point, sometimes engages the Brodsky quartet. Blackpool is certainly a very musical center during the summer months. The Beecham Opera Company paid it a return visit preparatory to its tour in the chief Scottish cities. During the month of August Blackpool is a sort of Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The recent action of the Manchester Education Committee in appointing a musical adviser is one that cannot be too highly commended, and is worthy of imitation by other large municipal education committees. In all elementary schools in England music in some form is taught, generally in the form of class singing, but sometimes also, in the higher grade schools, in the form of piano and violin lessons. In Manchester alone there are some 400 elementary schools, and it is one of the duties of Dr. Carroll, the musical adviser, to inspect the music-teaching of all these schools—a somewhat difficult undertaking in itself for any single man to grapple with. Another of his duties, and one that is more likely to produce fruitful results, is to lecture on the art and practice of music-teaching to the various teachers of the 400 schools to whom is committed the task of training the children in class singing. Method in music-teaching is just as important as in any other branch of study, and it is only what might be expected that there is great room for improvement in the music-teaching of the board schools, because the teachers employed are rarely experts, and only teach singing as something supplementary to their ordinary scholastic work. Weekly lectures of a practical nature by a musician who has made a special study of the art of teaching cannot fail to improve the standard of school-teaching, and will have the effect of stimulating the interest of a hard-working section of the community in this particular subject.

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Orchestra and chorus for the season of opera to open in Mexico City on Sept. 29 will be recruited in Mexico, according to information given by Gennaro Papi on leaving here to take musical direction of the performances. There will be 10 representations, covering five weeks' time. Mr. Papi said, half of the bills being given in a theater and half in the Arena. Those in the Arena will be given on Sundays. At every performance, if plans work out as expected, Mr. Caruso will take part. The tenor's chief associates will be Mme. Destina, soprano; Mme. Besanzoni, contralto; and Mr. Ordoñez, baritone. The operas determined upon are "Carmen," "Samson and Delilah," "Aida," "Tosca," "Masked Ball," "Forza del Destino," "Pagliacci," "Elisir d'Amore," "Bohème," and "Manon Lescaut."

Improvements on the Lexington Theater, where the Chicago Opera Company gives its New York season, are being made, in order that the house may better answer the requirements of opera production. The place occupied by the orchestra is being enlarged to accommodate 100 musicians and the mechanical equipment of the stage is being amplified. Artists of the Chicago Opera Company who are coming to the United States from Europe include Mme. Raisa and Messrs. D'Angelis Dolci and Rimini. They are due to arrive in New York by the steamer Dante Alighieri about Oct. 3.

A quartet of Metropolitan Opera singers, comprising Mme. Alda, soprano, Miss Lazzari, contralto, Charles Hackett, tenor, and Mr. de Luca, baritone, are to give 30 concerts in cities of the United States and Canada during the coming season under the direction of Charles Wagner. The first engage-

ment of the quartet is at Toronto, Ontario, on Oct. 3.

"So I shall not be too much crowded with rehearsals after the concert and opera season begin," said Arthur Bodanzky, the conductor of the New Symphony Orchestra, explaining why he was putting his men through a drill on the repertory every day at Carnegie Hall. "It is early to begin practice," he went on to observe, "but my orchestra has appeared but little before the public and must be worked into shape before it goes on the platform to play a symphony program. It must be completely prepared."

Mr. Bodanzky, succeeding Mr. Varese, who resigned the conductorship of the New Symphony Orchestra last spring after giving one concert, has completed the membership of the organization for the coming winter, the last appointment being Scipio Guidi, who succeeds Arkady Bouratin as concertmaster. Mr. Bourstin resigned soon after rehearsals began this fall. Other members of the New Symphony Orchestra are: L. Horelikoff, principal player in the second violin section; T. Fishberg, first violin player; C. van Vliet, first violoncellist; A. Fortier, first double bass player; D. Maquarrie, first flutist; A. Marchetti, first oboist; A. Nicoletti, English horn; H. Leroy, first clarinetist; B. Kohon, first bassoon; D. Caputo and A. Resch, first horn players; P. Capodiferro, first trumpeter; C. Cusumano, first trombonist; E. Weber, tuba; W. Strelsin, first tympani player; S. Morscher, first harp. Mr. Bodanzky is to continue as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House while directing the concerts of the orchestra. The programs of his first two symphony concerts are as follows:

Oct. 9 and 10—Wagner, "Faust" overture; Loeffler, "Pagan Poem"; Beethoven, fifth symphony.

Oct. 23 and 24—Mendelssohn, "Ray Blue" overture; Debussy "Iberia" symphonic poem; Brahms, violin concerto (Mr. Thibaud, soloist); Berlioz, scherzo, from "Roméo and Juliette" and march from "Damnation of Faust."

For all persons, except season subscribers, orchestra seats at performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company hereafter are to be \$7 each. The former price was \$6. The price of certain other seats has also been advanced \$1, but the price of locations in the upper part of the house remains unchanged.

WHEAT PRICES MAY BE FORCED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Canadian Wheat Board has issued a statement to all retailers warning them that unless they sell flour below \$11 a barrel, immediate measures will be adopted to force the prices down, if necessary by establishing flour-selling depots. "At the time the board was created," the statement says, "the wholesale price of winter wheat flour was \$10.50 a barrel and over, and though it is quoted at \$9.40 at the present time the retail prices are from \$12 to \$12.20 a barrel in half-barrel sacks, and as high as \$14 in seven-pound packages, which represents a spread between the wholesale and retail prices of from \$2.60 to \$4.60, which, in the latter case, includes the additional cost of providing smaller packages. The maximum wholesale price now allowed by the board for winter wheat flour is \$9.95 in Toronto or \$10.10 in Montreal. It is the opinion of the Canadian Wheat Board that the consumer should be able to buy his flour in Toronto under \$11 a barrel, which would allow a reasonable profit for the retailer, and if prices do not come down at once to this level it is the intention of the board to adopt measures to bring them down."

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MEAT PRICES NOT TO BE INCREASED

New York Agents of Two Packing Companies Promise to Make No Advance Till Books and Claims Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of two of the big packing companies promised officials in charge of the food situation here last night to refrain from increasing meat prices until their books are examined and their claims considered. These men are in charge of local plants and subsidiary companies. Their promise was made to Oscar Straus, who has been appointed by Arthur Williams, New York food commissioner, as deputy commissioner of markets, and they agreed to cooperate with Mr. Straus fully during his inquiry into the alleged necessity for the high prices of meats.

W. H. Noyes, chairman of the committee, is connected with Swift & Co.'s local plant. Other wholesalers present, representing Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, described as a "so-called independent company," joined with Mr. Noyes in offering to allow an investigator appointed by Mr. Straus to examine their books and promising to help by furnishing all required information. All declared that for a long time they had been losing money.

Packers Say Books Are Open

"I do not believe there is a man at this conference who is not anxious to stand better with the public than at present," said Mr. Noyes. "I know that we are accused of profiteering and that we appear in an unfavorable light in general. I do not ask you to take my word that our business has been unprofitable for the last few months; any intelligent public accountant can tell you so, and our books are open to anyone you may want to examine them, provided it is some one who has no connection with the War Trade Board—this is not to be an ex-parte investigation."

In reply to Mr. Straus' remark that if prices were going down it might be unnecessary to make such an investigation, Mr. Noyes and others urged him to verify their statements at once, not waiting until prices should go up, in order that he might determine whether or not they were justified in making any increase. They urged also that he should appoint an expert to begin an investigation of the local plants at once and announce his findings to the public.

Appeal to Patriotism

Mr. Straus, explaining that he has been appointed by the Attorney-General through Mr. Williams to confer with this committee, appealed to the patriotism of the members and asked them to refrain from further advancing prices during this period of reconstruction and to help in the important task of stabilizing prices. "If I had the heads of the five big companies before me I would urge them to combine now to see that the price of meat does not go up any more at this critical time," he said. He added that an increase of 2 cents a pound was often a serious thing to the man in the street, and at this time when there were so many disorganized forces at work the need for patriotic service still existed.

"We are not yet at peace with our

enemies," he added; "the peace treaty has not yet been signed. The fact that you are engaged in the production of this important food supply does not deprive you of the feeling of patriotism and responsibility for the good of the general public. I want you to cooperate with me as I want to cooperate with you."

Packers Got Canned Goods

Post Office Prevented From Filling Orders, Attorney Charges

CHICAGO, Illinois—Huge quantities of government canned goods fell into the hands of the packers, wholesale grocers and retailers, and thereby Post Office authorities were prevented from filling orders filed by consumers, William Mulvihill, attorney for the City Bureau of Foods, Markets and Farm Products, charged at the city's investigation into the high cost of living. Approximately \$145,000 worth of food was sold through the Chicago Post Office and only part of two small orders were delivered to the Post Office, according to W. B. Carlisle, postmaster.

The canned goods "are being stored away until the public has forgotten there ever was a promise of army goods at less than one-half of the present retail prices," Mr. Mulvihill asserted. "Then they will be placed on shelves and retailed at profits that are appalling."

Three retail grocers at the hearing admitted that their stores had sold army canned goods at more than 100 per cent profit. Each asserted that clerks had acted without instructions in selling the goods.

Food in Storage in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Food placed in storage in this State last month was, according to reports to the State Department of Health, 14,142,637 pounds, a much smaller amount than for August of last year, and a slightly smaller amount than for August, 1917. The amount of butter and eggs on hand, it is announced, follows the usual seasonal variation, though butter stored is a little above normal.

It is expected that the retail store to be established here by the government for the sale of surplus army supplies will be ready about Sept. 25, and that food will be sold at the same rates as have been charged for parcel post delivery, less the postal charges.

Frozen Meat Prices Reduced

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Material reduction in the prices at which surplus frozen meats will be sold to municipalities for resale to residents is announced by the War Department. Pork loins are cut from 27 cents to 25 cents a pound, mutton from 16 to 12 cents, pork shoulders to 22 cents and poultry to 30 cents. Jams are reduced from 24 cents to 20 cents a can in case lots.

MINNESOTA ORE BILL VETOED

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Gov. J. A. A. Burquist yesterday vetoed the tonnage tax bill passed by the Legislature. It levied a tax of 5 per cent on the value of ore at the mouth of Minnesota mines.

POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL FLYING

Inventor Forecasts Coast-to-Coast Flight in 36 Hours' Elapsed Time, and Aeroplanes That Will Carry 300 Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"This is the beginning of the era of utilization of aircraft for economic purposes; formerly flying was merely for exhibition and spectacular purposes and for war, but now is the time to prove its real usefulness; and an industry really begins only when its usefulness has been demonstrated," said Alfred W. Lawson, inventor and designer of a large passenger-carrying biplane with which he purposes soon to cross the continent, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Lawson expects to make a flight to Washington today if the weather reports are satisfactory, carrying a number of United States senators with him in the same large heavier-than-air ship in which he flew to New York City from Syracuse, New York, recently, covering the distance in less than three hours. This time was made possible, he explained, because the wind was with him.

Equipment of Biplane

The wing span of the biplane is 95 feet and its body or fuselage somewhat more than 50 feet in length. It is equipped with two 400-horsepower Liberty motors and, having a dual control, it requires two pilots. The engines are capable of 115 miles an hour unless the wind is adverse, with a climbing limit of 15,000 feet. The aeroplane can mount to a height of 4000 feet in 10 minutes, even with a capacity load of 12,000 pounds, its inventor said. It carries 300 gallons of gasoline, a sufficient amount to carry 26 passengers 700 miles.

The passenger cabin, or body of the ship, resembles a chair car, having stationary chairs along each side, each with its own window and an aisle between large enough to permit the passengers to walk about. By means of drop leaf tables attached to the walls they can write letters, eat luncheon and play game as comfortably as in their own rooms at home, so those who have made flights in the airship say. This is due to the fact that the plane is on an even keel all the time, and Mr. Lawson says that although flyers

encounter pretty rough weather sometimes he feels much safer than on a railroad train or in a taxicab.

Transcontinental Travel

A transcontinental trip in 36 hours by aircraft is possible, he explained. For instance, one could leave New York after dinner in the evening, go by air "sleeper" to Omaha, Nebraska, reaching there in time for breakfast, then change into a day plane with chairs and travel to Salt Lake City, Utah, and there, after dinner transfer to a second sleeper, arriving in San Francisco, California, the following morning. "This relay system would be necessary," he said, "in order to change pilots and overhaul the engines, as in railroad travel. He contemplates inaugurating such a service when he has built a sufficient number of planes. He could cross the ocean in an airship of this type, he says, by carrying an extra gasoline tank, but does not contemplate doing so, as he is not interested in the spectacular, but in the useful aspect of flying.

"This is the beginning of the commercial era in flying," continued Mr. Lawson, "and I believe that in 10 or 20 years we shall see heavier-than-air ships large enough to carry 300 persons. Of course air travel is expensive," he continued in reply to a question, "but we expect the passengers to pay us for the time we save them."

By request of the government Mr. Lawson has submitted a design for a mail car large enough to transport three tons of mail. There is a place for the mail clerk to sit while sorting the mail, and also a chute in the bottom through which he can drop the mail at the proper place without stopping. This, Mr. Lawson says, can easily be accomplished by flying low.

TENANTS WIN RENT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Tenants won a victory recently in what was perhaps the first rent strike in this State. Occupants of 40 apartments in Mattapan suburb have for several weeks refused to pay rent increases demanded by the landlord, and have now learned that his demands will be reduced by \$2.50 a month. Rent strikes have not been uncommon in New York City, particularly in the Bronx and Brownsville sections.



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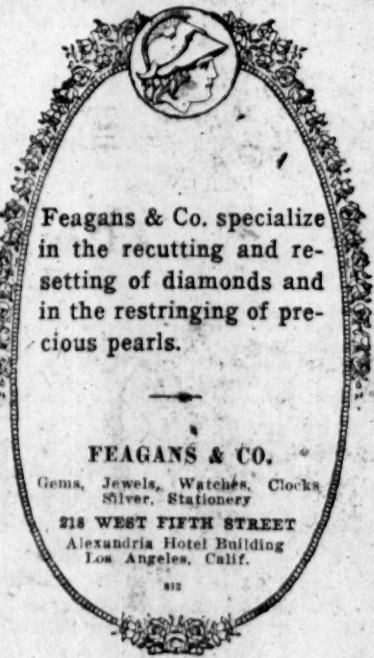
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COMPACT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND PERSIA

Advisers and Military Officers Will Be Furnished at Expense of Shah's Government, Which Pledges Customs to Pay Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An examination of the full text of the treaty recently signed by the governments of Great Britain and Persia does not bear out the sweeping assertions made in some quarters that Great Britain gains undue advantage in Persia. It is known here that the Persian Government sought an agreement with the British Government, and the sovereignty of Persia seems to be fully safeguarded in the treaty, by the following article:

"The British Government reiterates categorically the undertakings which they have repeatedly given in the past to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia."

In subsequent articles, Great Britain agrees to supply, at the expense of the Persian Government, expert advisers for various departments of the Persian Government, but their powers shall be defined by the Persian Government. British officers and military equipment also will be supplied for training and outfitting a Persian force to maintain order in the country and on its frontiers.

The reforms thus indicated are to be financed with a loan of approximately \$10,000,000 to Persia. The Persian Government undertakes to pay interest on this loan at 7 per cent, and to establish a sinking fund to redeem the loan in 20 years. Receipts from customs, and if these are insufficient, from telegraphs, are pledged to pay the interest and principal of the loan. A joint commission will revise the existing customs tariff.

With a view to extending trade, preventing famine and promoting the country's interests, the British Government offers to cooperate with the Persian Government in improving the railroads and other forms of transport. Experts of the two governments will determine the projects which are

FEW APPLYING FOR INTERIM LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A stand taken by the New York state excise department, which demands that every saloon man taking out a license for the period between the ending of wartime prohibition and the application of the constitutional amendment, shall furnish additional security that he will pay the so-called volume tax, is causing many liquor dealers to withhold their applications. A contributing factor is the action of the surety companies, who recognized the uncertainty of the situation and put forth a bond at a very high premium, which had to be covered by a certified check for the average amount paid in. Instead of a rush to obtain licenses, the number of applications is much smaller than was expected.

POLAND WILL BUY ARMY MOTOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than \$20,000,000 worth of motor vehicles will be bought by the Polish Government from the surplus of the United States Army in Germany, to supplement the disabled railroad facilities of Poland. Sales of army supplies to Poland already amount to \$90,000,000, and are expected to total \$130,000,000, which will be paid for in five-year notes bearing 5 per cent interest.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

J. M. BARNES WINS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Defeats MacDonald in Professional Golfers Association Championship—MacLeod Is Long Island Tourney Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROSLYN, Long Island, New York.—The semi-final round of the Professional Golfers Association championship tournament on the course of the Engineers Club again proved that with the possible exception of W. C. Hagen, there is no player in the United States who can excel J. M. Barnes of the Sunset Hill Club of St. Louis, Missouri, when he is playing his game. He made R. G. MacDonald, the player from Chicago, look like a second-rater, though with the exception of a few holes when the match was near its conclusion MacDonald was playing golf that would win in any other company.

When MacDonald and Barnes took their stand on the first tee in the morning a slight breeze was the only hindrance to perfect golf. This gradually increased during the day until it reached considerable proportions, compelling the players to make allowances. After halving the first in 5, MacDonald took the second with a beautiful putt for a 3, while Barnes took 5. Barnes duplicated the feat on the fourth, however, making it all square.

On the fifth both drove off the course, which is very narrow at this point. Barnes was able to extricate himself without much difficulty; but MacDonald was pinned among trees, and, sending his ball off the course on his second shot, lost it. This gave the hole to Barnes, and placed him in the lead, which he retained until the end of the match. Barnes now began to show his skill, winning the eighth and ninth, making him 3 up at the time.

The short tenth was halved in par, and MacDonald took the eleventh, though Barnes made a shot out of a sand trap that struck the lip of the hole. Barnes recovered his advantage on the twelfth, however, making a "birdie" 3 on a long putt. He also took the short, but difficult fourteenth, as MacDonald's first shot landed in one of the traps which surround the hole. MacDonald's fine approach won the next hole for him, but he met with misfortune on the sloping and narrow sixteenth. He drove a fine ball which landed on the fair green, but a sharp slope into the woods carried the ball out of bounds and he was compelled by the rules to drive a second ball from the tee, losing the stroke. The morning round finally went to Barnes, 4 up.

In the afternoon Barnes maintained his advantage over MacDonald, who lost two holes through careless putting. Finally on the fourteenth MacDonald again landed in the trap, and, playing loosely, his second shot went over the green into the trap on the other side. This gave the match to Barnes, 5 and 4.

Meanwhile Frederick MacLeod of Washington was disposing of the only New York player remaining, George MacLean of Great Neck. He took the lead in the morning and was 1 up at the turn, and had two holes' advantage at the end of the round. In the afternoon he was 4 up at the turn, but MacLean recovered one and reached the fifteenth hole. He was able to halve the sixteenth, though MacLean just missed a putt which would have given him the hole. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, defeated R. G. MacDonald, Indian Hill, 5 and 4.
Frederick MacLeod, Columbia, defeated George MacLean, Great Neck, 3 and 2.

AMHERST FOOTBALL
SQUAD WORKS HARD

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Coach Gettall has mapped out a hard program for the Amherst football squad which will put the men in fine form for the first game with Bowdoin College on Sept. 27. The first scrimmage was held this week and the results were very satisfactory. The men tackled well and the backs showed up well in carrying the ball. Captain Phillips and Card especially starring in broken field running. Widmayer, who was a star center for two years, and who is helping Mr. Gettall in coaching the line candidates, devoted his attention to instructing the line-men in charging. Zink at quarter is showing fine form in punting as well as displaying good generalship in handling the team. Brisk, speedy backman and all-round athlete, has returned to college and is putting up a strong battle for one of the better positions.

In order to put the men in better condition for the Bowdoin game, a training table has been started with 18 men who have played on varsity teams. They include:

Line—Olsen, Reusner, Carney, Clark, Vail, Cummings, Demarest.
Backs—Brisk, Davidson, Wing, Davidson.
Ends—Captain Phillips, Zink, Card, McCracken, Kirby, Elliott, Stinner.

SCRIMMAGING FOR
DARTMOUTH ELEVEN

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Coach E. W. Spear is giving the Dartmouth college varsity football candidates strenuous practice work this week in preparation for the opening of the Green's schedule next Saturday, when Dartmouth will face the Springfield Training School eleven here.

The candidates have already been put through a scrimmage of four 10-minute periods. The first eleven lined up for this work with Jordan at quarterback and he showed up quite well for so early in the season. The backs did not show up very strongly in plunging through the line, but the ends and backs did some fairly good work at forward passing.

Healy, a veteran, and Shelburne, who played tackle on his 1917 class team, are having a great battle for one of the tackle positions. The lineup of the first team has been as follows:

Left half, Robinson; right half, Eckerberg; fullback, Youngstrom; quarters, Jordan and Holbrook; left end, Meyers; left tackles, Healy and Shelburne; left guard, A. Palmer; center, Cunningham; right guard, Crisp; right tackle, Murphy; right end, Cogswell.

The second team was composed as follows:

Left half, Thompson; right half, Shuttling; fullback, Threbeck; quarter, Carleton; left end, Strong; left tackle, Sheppard; left guard, Richardson; center, Davidson; right guard, Prince; right tackle, R. Palmer; right end, Burrows.

GREAT CONTEST FOR POLO TITLE
Meadowbrook Club Second Team Wins the Junior Championship From Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Meadowbrook Club second team is the United States junior polo champion for the season of 1919 following its victory over the Philadelphia Country Club in the final game of the championship tournament on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, Thursday, by a score of 4½ goals to 3½.

The contest was one of the best that has been witnessed in a junior polo championship tournament in this country in some years. Both teams were well mounted and the pace was fast all the time. Meadowbrook owes its victory chiefly to superior mallet work in the final period. Two of the periods were exceptionally close and neither team was able to score in either of these. Penalties were equal, each team losing ¾ of a goal in this way.

After the second period, the visiting team took the lead and held it until the seventh period when a brilliant goal by Thomas Stokes evened the score. When the two teams lined up for the final period the score was still tied at 3½ goals each. After 2m. 45s. of play B. K. Gattins scored a goal for Meadowbrook and this proved to be the winning score.

J. G. Milburn Jr. who played back for the winners, was easily the star of the game. He was not only very strong defensively, but his superior mallet work was largely instrumental in the scoring of three of the five goals made by his team. He also did some splendid riding-off. The winners receive the S. D. Warren cup as well as additional trophies presented by the polo association. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK PHILADELPHIA C. C.
No. 1—J. C. Cooley.....T. Stokes
No. 2—B. K. Gattins.....W. S. Stokes
No. 3—G. M. Heckscher.....E. L. Stokes
Back—J. G. Milburn Jr.....B. McFadden
Score—Meadowbrook, Club 4½, Philadelphia Country Club 3½. Goals—Cooley 2, Heckscher 2, Gattins for Meadowbrook; T. Stokes 2, McFadden, E. L. Stokes for Philadelphia. Penalties—3 goals against Meadowbrook; ¾ goal against Philadelphia. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes, Point Judith Polo Club. Time—Eight periods of 7½m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS
Club.....Win.....Lost.....P.C.
Cincinnati.....92.....41......694
New York.....81.....50......618
Chicago.....70.....60......538
Pittsburgh.....69.....66......511
Brooklyn.....68.....69......498
Boston.....54.....76......415
St. Louis.....50.....81......381
Philadelphia.....46.....84......353

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1
Boston at Chicago, postponed

GAMES TODAY
New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
Boston at Chicago
Philadelphia at St. Louis

GIANTS BEAT PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The New York Giants came from behind Friday and defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals 4 to 2. Close pitching featured the contest. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 11 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 11 1
Batteries—Nehf and McCarty; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Athletics rallied in the eighth inning Friday and defeated the St. Louis Browns, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 9 1
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 2
Batteries—Kinney and J. Walker; Wright and Collins. Umpires—Owens and Chitt.

ALL-AROUND EVENT
JERSEY CITY, New Jersey.—Eight of the best all-around athletes of the United States are scheduled to compete today on Pershing Field in the Amateur Athletic Union national all-around championship. S. H. Thomson, of Los Angeles, who is at present a student at Princeton University; Lauri Karimo, of Detroit; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum; Daniel Shea, metropolitan champion; J. R. Fritts, New York Athletic Club; A. S. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association; Bernard Lichtman, metropolitan and national pentathlon champion, and R. P. Rutledge, Morningside Athletic Club, are the stars who will compete.

MRS. WIGHTMAN
WINS ONCE MORE

United States Woman Tennis Champion Defeats Miss Marion Zinderstein 6-2, 6-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Mrs. G. W. Wightman of the Longwood Cricket Club, United States woman lawn tennis champion, added further honors to her tennis list yesterday when she won the final round match of the annual fall tournament for women, held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club at its old grounds at Longwood Avenue. Mrs. Wightman won by defeating Miss Marion Zinderstein, also of the Longwood Cricket Club, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Wightman played very strong tennis yesterday, and she had to in order to win by such a wide margin, as her opponent was playing about up to her usual standard. Mrs. Wightman worked her sharply cut ball to perfection. It just skimmed the net and Miss Zinderstein found it very hard to handle. Miss Zinderstein made a number of brilliant shots, but her game was not as steady as that of her opponent.

First Set
Mrs. Wightman.....6 5 7 3 1 6 5—38-6
Miss Zinderstein.....4 2 4 5 5 4 4 3—31-2

Second Set
Mrs. Wightman.....4 5 4 2 4 2 4 0—29-6
Miss Zinderstein.....1 3 2 4 2 4 0 4—22-3

Miss A. H. Fuller of Lancaster was the winner of the junior singles when she defeated Miss Margaret Ferguson of Philadelphia in the final round of that division of play, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6. This was a long, hard match with both players being over-cautious. There were a number of long rallies. The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood Cricket Club, 6-2, 6-3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round

Miss A. H. Fuller, Lancaster, defeated Miss Margaret Ferguson, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Club.....Win.....Lost.....P.C.
Chicago.....87.....46......654
Cleveland.....80.....52......606
Detroit.....75.....58......563
New York.....72.....58......553
St. Louis.....64.....69......481
Boston.....63.....67......484
Washington.....51.....81......385
Philadelphia.....35.....98......263

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 3, Boston 2
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2
Cleveland 12, Washington 3
New York 7, Detroit 0

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Detroit at New York
Chicago at Boston

WHITE SOX BEAT RED SOX
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Chicago White Sox defeated the Boston Red Sox 3 to 2 Friday in a closely contested game. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 10 3
Boston.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Cloutte and Schalk; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Morality and Evans.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 3 TO 1
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A fine start by the Philadelphia Nationals in Friday's game with the St. Louis Cardinals enabled them to win, 3 to 1. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 11 0
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Batteries—Hogg and Adams; May, Tuero, Sherrill and Clemens. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

CLEVELAND WINS EASILY
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Cleveland Americans overwhelmed the Washington Senators Friday, winning 12 to 3. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—12 18 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 11 1
Batteries—Barby and O'Neill; Shaw, Harper, Fisher and Gharney. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

NEW YORK SHUTS OUT DETROIT
NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Americans made a fine showing in batting Friday, defeating the Detroit Tigers 7 to 0. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—7 14 0
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Batteries—Boland, Cunningham and Alsmith; McGraw and Ruel. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huddersfield, England.—There was a touch of the pre-war atmosphere about the meeting of Huddersfield and Leeds in a Northern Union rugby football game on the Fartown ground at Huddersfield Aug. 23, that being the date when the clubs in membership with the Northern Union started their first post-war season under normal conditions. It needs no recalling, in spite of the lapse of five years, how Huddersfield in 1914 provided the most brilliant exposition of three-quarter back play that had been seen since the days of the Hunslet triumphs, and the first match of the 1919 season seems to indicate that the team will continue to show their former skill in the new era of football.

A glance at the constitution of the team is sufficient to recall the former triumphs of the side led by Harold Wagstaffe, the England Northern Union captain, who has returned to his former club after a long absence in the army with the Army Service Corps, mechanical transport section.

With this famous player on Saturday appeared Todd, Gleeson, and Rosenfeld, and the smartness of this quartet, and the finish of their work were as pronounced as ever.

Brilliant as they were, however, they did not eclipse the Leeds backs, Bacon, Davies, Campbell, and Stockwell. The two inside players need no introduction to followers of the Leeds club, nor does Stockwell, who performed many brilliant feats of scoring in the war-time seasons. Bacon is a much improved player who has developed a fine turn of speed, which he used to advantage against Huddersfield. Good as the Leeds backs were as a whole there was no doubt of the superiority of the home attack, though the latter were assisted by the interference of Roberts, the Leeds fullback. Huddersfield won by 24 points to 11. The teams:

Huddersfield—Holland, back; Todd, Wagstaffe, Gleeson, and Rosenfeld, three-quarter backs; Rogers and Habron, half-backs; Lee, Higson, Hayes, Swinden, Shewdow, and Grown, forwards.
Leeds—Roberts, back; Bacon, Davies, Campbell and Stockwell, three-quarter backs; Brittain and Jenkinson, half-backs; Mirfield, Walker, Godward, Whitting, Rees, and Ward, forwards.

On other grounds there was some equally football shown, and for the first time the visiting teams traveled to grounds outside their own country. Among these were the Barrow team, who have been restricted to their own ground for some time owing to traveling difficulties, and who have, therefore, a good many wins to their credit during the past few seasons. Traveling to Hull to meet the Kingston Rovers on Saturday, they were beaten by 18 points to 9. Bramley also traveled to meet Salford in Lancashire, and a ragged game ended in a draw of 8 points each. A fine match between Hunslet and Wakefield Trinity resulted in the defeat of the former by 13 points to 10, the issue being in doubt almost to the very end. Other results in the Northern Union:

St. Helens 28, Broughton Rangers 2.
Swinton 8, St. Helens Recreation 5.
Warrington 7, Oldham 5.
Dewsbury 31, Bradford Northern 3.
Halifax 15, Hull 8.
York 5, Batley 5.
Rochdale Hornets 19, Leigh 0.

CELTC FOOTBALL CLUB TRACK MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The outstanding feature of the Celtic Football Club's sports meeting, which was held in Glasgow, Aug. 9, was the fine running of A. G. Hill (Polytechnic Harriers). In the one-mile open handicap he ran second from scratch and completed the mile in 4m. 16.4-5s., which beat the Scottish record of 4m. 18.1-5s. and equaled the British amateur record made by J. Binks in 1912. Another Scottish record was broken by Sergt. D. J. Mason (New Zealand), who ran the half-mile in 1m. 55.2-5s. There were also some other very good performances, including that of W. A. Hill (Surrey), who did the 100-yard dash in 10.1-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Open—Won by G. Black, Maryhill H. 15yds.; T. McGeachy, Garscube H., 10 second; J. R. Brownlie, Bellahouston H., 10 second; W. D. H. Shaw, Dumbarton Amateur A. C., 10½, fourth, Time—10½s.

100-Yard Invitation—Won by W. A. Hill, Surrey A. C., scratch; J. McFadden, St. John's, 15yds.; J. Chalmers, West of Scotland H., ¼, third, Time—10½s.

220-Yard Invitation—Won by H. F. V. Edwards, Polytechnic H. 15yds.; A. Hill, Surrey A. C., scratch, second; J. McFadden, Shettleston H., 8, third, Time—21½s.

One-Half Mile Invitation—Won by Sergt. D. J. Mason, New Zealand, second; S. Small, Bellahouston H., 30, second; W. B. Ross, Edinburgh Northern H., 30, third, Time—1m. 55½s. (New Scottish all-comers' record).

One-Mile Open—Won by A. Hegherty, unattached, 14½yds.; A. G. Hill, Polytechnic H., scratch, second; W. B. Ross, Edinburgh Northern H., 15, third, Time—4m. 13½s.

High Jump, Open—Won by A. G. Deans, Bellahouston H., 5in. 5ft. 6½in.; J. Blair, Ardrossan A. C., 5, 5ft. 6in., second.

220-Yard Relay—Won by J. K. Neave, Gretna Glenpark H., 15yds.; G. Blair, Maryhill H., 16, second; L. A. Osborne, Glenpark H., 17, third, Time—22s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Polytechnic H. A. G. Hill, W. A. Hill, V. D'Arcy, and H. B. Edwards; Maryhill H. G. Dallas, A. G. Goodwin, G. Hamilton, and S. Colbray, second; Maryhill were allowed 45 yards start. Won by 10 yards. Time—2m. 32½s.

CHESS CHAMPION
UNLIKE OTHERS

No Rules Now Govern the Winning of World's Title in This Game—Al Suli Early Master

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The chess championship of the world is unlike all others, in that it depends on no rules and apparently has no conditions governing it; in fact, anyone can call himself the chess champion. The history of the game shows that by common consent certain players in every age have been deemed the strongest of their day, and that is all that is meant by the term, the "chess champion of the world."

One of the earliest chess masters whose name is recorded in authentic history as deserving of the title of champion, is Al Suli, who flourished in Arabia in the first part of the tenth century. He is reputed to have been able to play the chess of those days (not so very different from the modern version) without sight of board or men, or "blindfold" as this feat is now called.

On the decay of the Arabian Empire, the Crusaders are supposed to have introduced the game into Europe, and Spain and Italy produced many excellent players throughout the Middle Ages, culminating in Ruy Lopez, the inventor of the much-played opening, Leonardo da Cutri, and Paolo Boi, all of whom flourished in the sixteenth century.

There follows a gap, no doubt due to the religious and political strife that ravaged Europe after the decline of Spain and Italy, during which but few prominent players appeared. A number of analysts of the game, however, laid the foundations of our "book" knowledge of the openings and end games, and chess reached its final modern form.

First Modern Master

The great Frenchman, Philidor, may be said to be the first "modern" master. His chess career, which was largely spent in England, lasted roughly from 1750 to 1790, and he certainly did a great deal toward popularizing the game anew. None could be found to play him with any chance of success, and his "blindfold" feats caused the utmost amazement, though since his day they have been greatly excelled.

The French nation continued to hold the unofficial championship of the world, for some years after Philidor's time, with Deschappelles, La Bourdonnais, and St. Amant in turn, until the defeat of the last named in 1843 by the famous Howard Staunton brought the title for the first time to England. Germany next took a hand in the game, Adolf Anderssen, by winning first prize in the first international chess tourney at Breslau, in 1851. Staunton taking only fourth place, gained the reputation of being the best player, until the dramatic appearance of Paul Morphy in Europe eclipsed him for a season.

Morphy, perhaps the greatest chess genius known, after winning the American championship in 1857, at the age of 20, came over the Atlantic and defeated practically every star in the chess firmament, ending up with Anderssen in 1858. The most prominent exception to Morphy's victims was Staunton, then past his prime, who evaded Morphy's challenge in an equivocal manner for some time and finally refused to play at all, setting an example that other champions have followed since his day. Staunton's unorthodox tactics undoubtedly had a great share in disgusting Morphy with the game, or rather its players, and in causing his early retirement, which may be placed in the year 1860. Anderssen then came again to the fore, and wore the laurels till his defeat by Wilhelm Steinitz, the exponent of "Sitzfleisch" tactics, in 1866.

Steinitz was certainly one of the most remarkable chess players; but he knew it rather too well, and did not hide his knowledge. There was a saying in London, where he dwelt for many years, that Zukertort (the famous Prussian) invented 1P-Q4, but Steinitz invented chess! These two masters played a match in the United States in 1886, which Steinitz won, though it is probable that Zukertort was the greater player. Steinitz continued to hold the championship for many years, to some extent owing to the stringent terms he imposed on would-be challengers, terms that his successor has by no means mitigated.

International Committee

It is for this reason that it is so desirable for an international committee to be set up, to decide the terms on which the champion can be challenged. At present he can name his

TWO DAYS' REGATTA AT RYDE, ENGLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYDE, England.—The Royal Victoria Yacht Club recently held a two-days' regatta at Ryde, at which several of the yachts which took part in the Cowes regatta competed. The regatta was held in beautiful sunshine, though the wind at times was light.

The regatta opened with a handicap race for yachts between 10 and 35 tons, which was won by F. A. Roberts' Guenora (17 rating), which was allowed 12m. 30s. start by Mr. Arbuthnot's Bamba (19 rating), which finished second. In the handicap race for yachts over 3 and under 10 tons, H. A. A. Kennard's Gaffly (7 tons) was first, and P. Waterlow's Alannah (7 tons) was second. There were also races for yachts of the Seaview Mermaid class.

On the second day the handicap race for yachts between 10 and 35 tons was won by J. R. Payne's Carlotta (28 rating), which received 4m. 10s. start from Mr. Arbuthnot's Bamba, while F. A. Roberts' Guenora (17 rating) came in second. In the handicap race for yachts over 3 and under 10 tons the first prize again went to H. A. A. Kennard's Gaffly, and P. L. Waterlow's Alannah was second. There were again races for the Seaview Mermaid class, and for the Redwing class.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SPORTS AT LONDON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The sports meeting of the Southeastern Area of the Royal Air Force was held at the Queen's Club, London, Aug. 6. The most outstanding figure was that of Air Mechanic J. Pratt, who easily carried off the prizes for the three-mile race, the one-mile flat race and the mile race confined to members of the Air Force. The summary:

W. R. A. F. Relay Race—Won by Scott's (Wormwood Scrubs); Miss Wade's (Kidbrook), second.
100-Yard Flat Race—Won by Sergeant Poindre; Lieutenant Moore, second. Time—11s.

580-Yard Flat Race—Won by Captain Marlowe; L. A. Cook, second. Time—1m. 57½s.

One-Mile Flat Race—Won by Air Mechanic J. Pratt; L. A. C. Carr, second. Time—1m. 51 3-4s.

Long Jump—Won by Sergeant Bellingham; C. B. M. T. Weatherall, second.
220-Yard Flat Race—Won by Aggenberg; Corporal Wilmet, second; Captain Mitchell, third. Time—24½s.

Three-Mile Flat Race—Won by Air Mechanic J. Pratt; A. C. Oliver, second. Time—26½s.

Mounted Wrestling—Won by Sergeant Bell.

Tug-of-War—Won by one hundred fifties; Fifth Street Depot (Ascut).

W. R. A. F. Tug-of-War—Won by Kidbrook; Regent's Park, second.

220-Yard Flat Race—Won by Sergeant Poindre; Sergeant Skinner, second. Time—54½s.

Composite Relay Race—Won by Miss Asprey, Uxbridge; Miss Cotter, Fifth Street Depot, second. Time—32½s.

100-Yard Flat Race—Won by Sergeant Poindre; Lieut. A. J. Moore, second. Time—11½s.

880-Yard Flat Race (Enlisted Boys)—Won by Boy Acting Corporal Page, w.o. High Jump—A. C. Cook, second. Time—4m. 51½s.

W. R. A. F. Relay Race—Won by Wormwood Scrubs; Kidbrook, second; Earl's Court, third.

100-Yard Flat Race (Enlisted Boys)—Won by Boy Downs; Aerial-Corps Bebb, second. Time—11½s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by L. A. C. Kitson; B. M. Weatherall, second. Time—21½s.

FELIXSTOWE LAWN
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FELIXSTOWE, England.—The Felixstowe lawn tennis tournament finished Aug. 16, when the East of England championships were decided. Owing to some of the former holders not being there to defend their titles, there was more scope for some of the newer players to come to the fore. The gentlemen's open singles was won by C. E. Leo Lyle and the ladies' open singles went to Mrs. Hextall, who defeated Mrs. F. W. Hodges after a hard fight. The summary of the final rounds follows:

Gentlemen's Open Singles—Mr. C. E. Leo Lyle defeated Mr. B. E. Henty, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Ladies' Open Singles—Mrs. Hextall defeated Mrs. F. W. Hodges, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Open Mixed Doubles—Mr. H. L. Ashkam and Miss O. B. Manser defeated Lieutenant-Commander Holt and Miss Nash, 6-3, 6-0.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles—Capt. Dunbar and Mr. B. E. Henty defeated Mr. C. E. Leo Lyle and Capt. F. J. C. Gannon, 7-5, 6-7, 6-2.

Ladies' Open Doubles—The winners were Mrs. Hextall and Miss O. B. Manser.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Much Attention Is Given to the International Exchange Situation—High Cost of Living Problem May Be Solved

The international exchange situation becomes daily more interesting. New low records again were established this week by both franc and marks, and there also was a sharp decline in sterling. Financial people accustomed to taking a broad view of things look upon the situation with much complacency. They contend that it is this abnormal exchange position which will serve to rectify the economic situation throughout the world. It is held that the further decline in sterling, for example, will encourage greater production in Great Britain, and stimulate that country's exports to such an extent as will eventually remedy matters. It is contended that this is really the only sound way to solve the present exchange problem. For nearly five years the world devoted its industrial energies to turning out munitions, to the neglect of nearly everything else that is needed in peace times. The result is a world shortage of commodities of nearly every description, and a tremendous demand for them.

High Cost of Living

Should every European country, particularly those most seriously affected by the war, exert its utmost effort to produce everything it needs, and to import as little as possible, and practice the greatest economy meanwhile, it would not take long until the present high cost of living would be a thing of the past. The effect in the United States naturally would be a lessening of exports, and eventually an accumulation of products. This would serve to lower prices here, particularly if every European country would endeavor to export as much of its own products to the United States as possible. Then there would be a redistribution of the enormous accumulations of gold now held by the United States. This country now holds about one-third of the monetary gold of the entire world, a condition which makes for an uneconomic situation.

There is such a paucity of everything the world needs that even should the United States turn out everything possible that land and factory can produce it probably would take a year or more at the earliest to fill the empty shelves.

Belgium's Recovery

For the first time since the resumption of trading in them, Belgian francs for a few days sold at a higher rate than French francs. This reversal of the relative standing of the two currencies excited considerable comment in foreign exchange circles; and was interpreted as signifying the rapid recovery Belgium is making as compared with her neighboring ally. Throughout the war dealings in Belgian exchange were completely suspended. Following the armistice business in them was started again at rates from 20 to 30 centimes under the Paris exchange rate. The margin of difference was more or less maintained until the last few weeks, when the Belgian rate finally overtook the French quotation as a result of the uninterrupted heavy decline in the latter.

From the early weeks of Germany's occupation of Belgium, bankers have maintained that, although the country had experienced untold hardships, nevertheless, her banking and industrial organization was far from being completely disrupted, and that her rehabilitation might be looked for considerably sooner than was thought possible by many less conversant with the real situation. How firmly they were convinced of this was evidenced by their willingness to advance Belgium an acceptance credit of \$50,000,000. Unquestionably, the relative firmness of the exchange rate is also discounting the reparations which Germany has bound herself to make for the damage she caused in Belgium.

France's Financial Problems

French public sentiment apparently reached the crystallizing point, as regards the gravely impaired value of the franc, when the ratio crossed nine to the dollar. The French Government is understood to maintain as inflexibly as the British the policy of leaving exchange to its own devices and desisting from the reparations which Germany has bound herself to make for the damage she caused in Belgium.

According to a silver authority the world is confronted with an unusual deficit of nearly 100,000,000 ounces of silver for the next few years unless production is accelerated considerably. The world's output during the last four years amounted to 627,000,000 ounces, giving an average of 156,750,000 ounces per annum. This authority estimates the total annual demand at close to 250,000,000 ounces, divided as follows: 150,000,000 ounces for coinage purposes, 50,000,000 ounces for the arts and industries and 5,000,000 ounces for absorption by India.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.14½, up ¼c.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 62½, up ½d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	86½	87	86½	87
Am Can	58½	59	58½	59
Am Car & Pdry	132½	133	131½	131½
Am Int Corp	97½	98	97½	97½
Am Linsed	72½	73	72½	73
Am Loco	107½	108½	107½	108½
Am Smelters	76½	77	76½	77
Am Sugar	125	126	125	126
A. O. & Tel	90½	91	90½	91
Am Woolen	114½	115½	114½	115½
Anacosta	66½	67	66½	67
Atchafalpa	89½	90	89½	90
A. O. & Tel	127½	128½	127½	128½
Bald Loco	129½	130	129½	130
B. & O.	40	40	40	40
Beth Steel B	95½	96	95½	96
B. R. T.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Can Pac	150½	151	150½	151
Can Leather	96½	97	96½	97
C. M. & St. P.	41½	42	41½	42
Chino	41½	42	41½	42
Corn Prods	85½	86	85½	86
Crucible Steel	183½	184½	183½	184½
Cuba Cane	32½	33	32½	33
Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½
Gen Motors	238½	239	238½	239
Goodrich	78	79	78	79
Inspiration	58½	59	58½	59
Kennecott	35½	36	35½	36
Marine	118½	119	118½	119
Marine pfd	118½	119	118½	119
Max Motor	46½	47	46½	47
Max Pet	209	210	209	210
Midvale	27½	28	27½	28
Mo. Pacific	72½	73	72½	73
N. Y. Central	72½	73	72½	73
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31	31½	31	31½
No. Pacific	86½	87	86½	87
Rep. of Ind	117½	118	117½	118
Rock	78½	79	78½	79
Rock pfd	78½	79	78½	79
St. Paul	94½	95	94½	95
Singlar	57½	58	57½	58
So. Pacific	100	100½	99½	100
So. Railway	24½	25	24½	25
Studebaker	115	116	115	116
Texas Co.	265½	266	265½	266
Tex. & Pac.	49	50	49	50
Transcon Oil	56	56½	56	56½
U. S. Steel	122½	123	122½	123
U. S. Food Prod.	84	85	84	85
U. S. Rubber	112½	113	112½	113
U. S. Steel	102½	103	102½	103
Utah Copper	81½	82	81½	82
Westinghouse	54	54½	54	54½
Willis-Over	32	32½	32	32½
Total sales	776,900 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	99.98	100.00	99.95	100.00
Lib 4s	95.10	95.10	95.10	95.10
Lib 4½s	92.44	92.44	92.44	92.44
Lib 5s	90.20	90.20	90.20	90.20
Lib 5½s	87.96	87.96	87.96	87.96
Lib 6s	85.72	85.72	85.72	85.72
Lib 6½s	83.48	83.48	83.48	83.48
Lib 7s	81.24	81.24	81.24	81.24
Lib 7½s	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
Lib 8s	76.76	76.76	76.76	76.76
Lib 8½s	74.52	74.52	74.52	74.52
Lib 9s	72.28	72.28	72.28	72.28
Lib 9½s	70.04	70.04	70.04	70.04
Lib 10s	67.80	67.80	67.80	67.80
Lib 10½s	65.56	65.56	65.56	65.56
Lib 11s	63.32	63.32	63.32	63.32
Lib 11½s	61.08	61.08	61.08	61.08
Lib 12s	58.84	58.84	58.84	58.84
Lib 12½s	56.60	56.60	56.60	56.60
Lib 13s	54.36	54.36	54.36	54.36
Lib 13½s	52.12	52.12	52.12	52.12
Lib 14s	49.88	49.88	49.88	49.88
Lib 14½s	47.64	47.64	47.64	47.64
Lib 15s	45.40	45.40	45.40	45.40
Lib 15½s	43.16	43.16	43.16	43.16
Lib 16s	40.92	40.92	40.92	40.92
Lib 16½s	38.68	38.68	38.68	38.68
Lib 17s	36.44	36.44	36.44	36.44
Lib 17½s	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20
Lib 18s	31.96	31.96	31.96	31.96
Lib 18½s	29.72	29.72	29.72	29.72
Lib 19s	27.48	27.48	27.48	27.48
Lib 19½s	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24
Lib 20s	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Lib 20½s	20.76	20.76	20.76	20.76
Lib 21s	18.52	18.52	18.52	18.52
Lib 21½s	16.28	16.28	16.28	16.28
Lib 22s	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04
Lib 22½s	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80
Lib 23s	9.56	9.56	9.56	9.56
Lib 23½s	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32
Lib 24s	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08
Lib 24½s	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84
Lib 25s	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
City of Mexico 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
City of Paris 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
Un King 5½s	1919	1919	1919	1919
Un King 5½s	1921	1921	1921	1921
Un King 5½s	1927	1927	1927	1927
Un King 5½s	1937	1937	1937	1937

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Acacia	11½	11½
Allied Packers	31	32
Boone	8½	9
Boston & Mont	700	700
Brit Amer Chem	9	9½
Brit Indus	40	40
Commonwealth Pet	50	51
Cos Copper	6½	6½
Cosden & Co.	11½	12
Curtiss	9	11
Emerson	7	7
Elk Basin	8½	9½
Federal Oil	2½	3
General Asphalt	90	91
Glenrock	4½	4½
Goldstein	18	19
Hecla Mining	18	19
Hendy Chem	8½	9
Houston Oil	105	120
Howe Sound	4½	4½
Hupp Motors	105	105
Ind Packing	27	27½
Island Oil	6½	7
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	8	8½
Louisiana	65	65
Madison Tire	65	65½
Marconi	6½	6½
Merritt	21	22
Midwest Refining	169	172
N. Y. Shipping	25	26
Otis Steel	36	37½
Overland Tire	20½	22
Peerless	42½	44
Queen Oil	7	9
Queen Oil	8	10
Retail Candy	21	21½
Salt Creek	62½	64
Shapell Ref	7½	7½
Savoy Oil	69	70
Shell Transport	69	69½
Silver King	12	12½
Simms Petrol	32	32½
Sinclair Cos	57½	58½
Southwest Prod	25	25½
Standard Motors	8	9
Submarine Boat	15	15½
Union Oil	29	29½
United Eastern	27	27½
United Picture Film	13½	14
United States Stm	25	25½
United Verde Ext	43	46
Vanadium Steel	29½	30
W. State O. & G.	24	24½
White Eagle Oil	24½	25½
Wright-Martin	4	5

COTTON BROUGHT INTO SIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Secretary Hester makes the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week 128,405 bales, compared with 267,258 bales last year.

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STOCKS CLOSE WEAK AFTER EARLY RISE

Fluctuations on the New York Stock

Exchange again were very irregular in yesterday's market. It was largely a professional traders' market, and price movements were chiefly influenced by steel labor situation and reports emanating from the industrial centers. Some good gains were made during the first half of the session. These were mostly lost in the afternoon when a sharp reaction occurred. The closing was heavy, with net losses generally prevailing. United States Steel was the center of interest. A good fractional gain of the forenoon was wiped out, and the stock closed with a net loss of 1½. United States Rubber lost 1½. Union Pacific, Studebaker 1½, Republic Steel 1½, Pan American 1½, Mexican Petroleum 2½, General Motors 2, Crucible 1, Central Leather 1½, American Can 2½ and American Locomotive 1½.

On the Boston exchange Swift was

up 1½, and American Telephone 1½, the latter selling at 98 ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

The Boylston National Bank declared

the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company

has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Stewart Manufacturing Company

declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the common stock and \$2 a share on the preferred stock, both payable Oct. 15 on stock of record Sept. 20.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company

declared the usual dividend of \$1.75, payable Oct. 31 on stock of record Sept. 30.

The directors of the Arlington Mills

have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 18.

The Proctor & Gamble Company de-

clared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 27.

The trustees of the Massachusetts

Lighting Companies have declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 25.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Monomac Spinning Company

declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Acadia Mills declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Cosden & Co. declared the usual

quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and a dividend of 2½ per cent in common stock at par, on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—Open High Low Close

Sept. 1.18½ 1.18½ 1.18½ 1.18½

Oct. 1.25½ 1.25½ 1.25½ 1.25½

Nov. 1.23½ 1.23½ 1.23½ 1.23½

Dec. 1.21½ 1.21½ 1.21½ 1.21½

Jan. 1.19½ 1.19½ 1.19½ 1.19½

Feb. 1.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF
CROP PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A number of representative Canadian women were recently invited by the Dominion Government to confer with the Government Advisory Committee on Immigration on matters connected with the immigration to Canada of women for domestic purposes. Among others attending the conference is Miss E. Cora Hind, one of the best known women journalists on the American continent. She is the only commercial and agricultural editor on a daily paper in Canada. For 16 years past she has made an annual tour of the western provinces with a view to investigating crop conditions, and her estimate is always regarded as an authoritative one, it having frequently been nearer the mark than either the government's estimate or that of the big railway companies. Miss Hind has recently finished a trip during which she covered 8000 miles by train and 3000 miles by motor car in the prairie provinces. Contrary to the common trend of opinion, Miss Hind is distinctly optimistic as regards the crop prospects. In the course of an interview she spoke as follows:

"Every one has heard of the damage done to the crops of the west through drought and rust. On the whole there have been very serious losses from drought in the southern part of Alberta, and some losses from wheat rust in the northern part. Nevertheless I am convinced that the western wheat crop this year will amount to 160,000,000 bushels, and it may go as high as 170,000,000 bushels."

"Owing to the long-continued fine weather in September, and the absence of any killing frost, the oat crops came on after the rains in July. Many of these crops that were intended only for green feed have matured and thus the western oat crop will be much larger than was anticipated two months ago."

"Personally I take a more optimistic view of the western oat crop than anyone so far, but I feel that the optimism will be fully justified by the result, for many of the oat crops of both northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan will run from 110 to 115 bushels to the acre."

VICTORY LOAN
CAMPAIGN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At a series of meetings of some 80 of the leading newspaper men of Montreal and the Province of Quebec generally, at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, the Honorable Sir Henry Drayton, the new Minister of Finance for the Dominion, formally launched the 1919 Canadian Victory Loan, which he characterized as the clean sweep of the broom for meeting Canada's war obligations. The Minister of Finance talked the whole matter over with the journalists, expressing the view that without the support of the press of Canada this final loan would not be a victory. He was assured by representatives of the press, of whom the majority were French-speaking, that he could rely on the most loyal support of all in this campaign to close up Canada's war accounts. A resolution to this effect was proposed by French-Canadian and English-speaking journalists, and unanimously adopted.

Classified Advertisements

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FURNISHED APARTMENT including piano, bath, and kitchen. 253 W. Newton St., Boston. Tel. 532-25.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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Wanted—Good wages while learning a profitable and well paid, dipping and packing chocolates. Position guaranteed. Minimum salary \$10 to \$20 per week. Hours 8 to 5, Saturday 8 to 12. Call at DAGGARDT CHOCOLATE CO., 230 Lewis Wharf or telephone Richmond 269, Boston.

WANTED

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in home where three children, plain cooking, and laundry; very convenient; good wages and home life assured. MRS. W. H. HARRIS, 424 Beacon Ave., Boston.

WANTED—White woman, Prot., as working housekeeper or mother's helper to live with family. Good wages and home life with right wages. Give references and state wages desired. MRS. RUSSELL P. BREWER, Kennett St., Boston.

WANTED—Protestant housekeeper for family of two, in six room apartment, New York City. Good home for right person; light work; good wages. P. O. Box 55, Madison, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman to learn hand-making of men's neckties, paid while learning. Work done at home. Call at 100 W. 4th St., New York City.

WANTED—Clean woman for general housework. Family of three children. Good wages and home life. 15 Montrose St., Boston.

WANTED TWO MAIDS—One as chambermaid, the other as parlour and kitchen maid. Good wages and home life. P. O. Box 55, Madison, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced girl housekeeper for family of two, in six room apartment, New York City. Good home for right person; light work; good wages. P. O. Box 55, Madison, N. Y.

WOMAN as mother's help, girl of 18; refined, clean, every consideration. W. B. LANGMIRE, 100 W. 4th St., New York City.

WANTED—Experienced Protestant nurse or domestic. Good wages and home life. 15 Montrose St., Boston.

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WANTED—Competent woman, general housework. Family of three children. Good wages and home life. 15 Montrose St., Boston.

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FOR SALE—Patent Interest in "Cover Me" Robe and "Near-Tent"

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SEE THIS GREAT BUY

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INVENTOR of new and novel construction of wardrobe and plain trunk (patent applied for) desires to correspond with inf.; would also consider selling patent rights (5 yrs. remaining) on detachable writing desk. A 23, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Small, attractive, high class Washington in SWashington, D. C. serving luncheon and dinner to exclusive patronage. Opportunity for lady with small capital. Apply at once to M. P. 1725 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Hand-carved light oak dining room set. Four pieces and chairs. Address W. 60, Monitor Office, Boston.

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PRIVATE AUTOS FOR HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES

FRED H. KING, 1000 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE. Respectable looking cars. Careful drivers. Telephone 8876, Brookline.

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WANTED—To buy old coats; catalogue quoting prices paid. 100. WM. HESSLEIN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE POPULARITY OF THE PIANOFORTE

A former article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 10, 1918.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To turn from Russia to France; Cortot, the French pianist, who had established a great reputation in England before the war, has lately been in England again. Four years of motor driving in the French army have naturally not contributed to his skill in piano playing; but his performance of the "Emperor" concerto showed once more that France possesses one of the great players of the world. One of the unforgettable performances of recent years was his playing of the No. 4 piano concerto of Saint-Saëns. Cortot unites extraordinary warmth of temperament with the most remarkable clearness of technique. Without being a specialist in the niceties of tone-production of the type of Godowsky, he is a poetical player of the greatest charm, with a real gift of interpretation.

Amongst English pianists of established position is Frederick Dannenberg, who rarely emerges from semi-retirement nowadays. He is certainly one of the finest of native-born pianists, and his brilliancy of execution has won him fame throughout the musical world—especially in Germany, where he has toured extensively. Mr. Dannenberg is also an orchestral conductor of proved ability.

Women pianists of exceptional power have never been difficult to find. Amateurs of an earlier day will recall Sophie Menter and Esplanoff, the wife of Leschetizky. Those of today will not soon forget Carreño, who swept across our horizon like a tornado. Certainly no pianist of greater power, whether man or woman, has been heard since Rubinstein.

Fanny Davies is a leading woman pianist, and she is an embodiment of the quieter gifts that appertain to the school of Clara Schumann. Through musicianship and delicate refinement she marks her style, which is rich in deep poetic qualities. No pianist has a more single aim than she in "bringing out the music" rather than to impose herself upon her hearers, which is the aim of some of the "star" pianists, and no player now before the public has a sounder reputation for adherents of the classical school. Among the younger women pianists of distinction whose recitals are always appreciated are Irene Scharrer and Adèle Verne. Another player of the same finished type, Lucy Pierce, recently gave two recitals devoted to the piano music of Schumann and the 24 preludes of Chopin, respectively. Miss Pierce is a Manchester pianist and former pupil of Mr. Dayas, an American pupil of Liszt, who, in his turn, became a famous teacher of the piano.

English Successes

Wilhelm Backhaus and Egon Petri have not visited England for the last few years, but their reputation was firmly established here by their long residence and frequent recitals. The chief characteristic of Backhaus was power. His technique was wonderfully clean and firm, and his reading of the more lyrical type of piano music most poetical. Backhaus won the coveted Rubinstein prize at Paris, soon to all comers; but his reputation was made in England, where his popularity at one time was only second to that of Paderewski. Without losing the special charm of Backhaus, Egon Petri, the Dutchman pianist, had more power and energy of interpretation. He had many of the qualities of his master, and some amongst them of the kind that make listeners undecided whether to praise or blame. But his technical powers were remarkable to the highest degree; and, if he was a source of perplexity, every one felt the force of his personality and his almost uncanny gift of dominating his hearers. His four consecutive recitals he played 50 of the sonatas from memory, in chronological order, including all the master ones, the "Hammerclavier," in particular, being a tour de force of execution.

The two Australian players, Percy Aldinger and William Murdoch, have been domiciled in England more or less for several years, and have proved, like Melba in another field, the splendid musical capabilities of the colonies. They are certainly both of the pianists of high rank, and, if reputation has of late claimed the part of Mr. Grainger's energies, they only had the effect of making us regret the loss and of leaving the way open to Mr. Murdoch, whose playing of the Debussy concerto won him the highest praise of the composer.

Another pianist who has devoted himself to a missionary spirit to the popularization of the new music of the instrument is Mr. R. J. Forbes, who is known as the conductor of the Opera Company. Mr. Forbes has the works of Vincent d'Indy, Debussy, and Delius as only an amateur can, and his devotion to the modern school of musical art is only creditable to his disinterestedness—whatever may be thought of his talent.

Edward Isaac was a pupil of the late Clara Neruda, the sister of Lady Clara Schumann. During the last few years Mr. Isaac has given a series of over 20 piano recitals in London, his aim being to cover a wide range of music and to show how it should be performed. His recitals have proved both attractive to the public and of great educational value. On two occasions he has allowed his audiences to hear his programs—no mean feat for an amateur's ability—and by such

means has secured for himself an unchallengeable position as a pianist of fine technique and genuine interpretative powers.

Mr. Frank Merrick is another English pianist who has come to the front in recent years. He studied for seven years in Vienna under Leschetizky, who taught him for nothing in consideration of his brilliant promise. Mr. Merrick has often played recitals of piano music, and purposely withheld the names of the composers of his different numbers from the program. One can only conjecture that his motive is to confound the critics and, where possible, to convict them of ignorance. Like many serious students, he is fond of rummaging among the old composers for unfamiliar and neglected works, as well as of introducing the later compositions of Reger or Strauss. To a style of great refinement and distinction in him is added a temperament of considerable aloofness and austerity. Quite recently he gave a recital which included only the four names of Beethoven, Brahms, Reger, and Debussy. Of the latter's "Images," he gave a most poetical and charming delineation. There is no doubt that Mr. Merrick is a musician of individual power and character, and also a performer of fine technical accomplishment. In Mr. John Willis he has produced an English pupil in every way worthy of his teacher and one who may be expected to take rank with another distinguished piano student of the Manchester College of Music now in America, Mr. Horace Alwyn.

The immense popularity of the piano as an instrument is in great measure due to the fact that it is self-contained in a way that does not apply to other instruments. Violinists or cellists need an accompaniment because they cannot provide their own harmonies to any considerable extent. The same thing applies to singers in an even greater degree; but with the piano it is not necessary to make any arrangements, or to suit the convenience of others. Hence the great number of amateurs of that instrument and the resulting popularity of the pianoforte recital.

Unquestionably the standard of piano playing has advanced enormously in recent years. This cannot be said of singing. It is very largely due to the influence of Liszt and his school of disciples. Tausig and Clara Schumann were both great teachers, as is Leschetizky at the present time; but Liszt attracted to himself from all countries the most gifted of young pianists, and by their help founded a great school of performers. One only needs to recall the names of a few of his most famous pupils—D'Albert, Rosenthal, Siloti, Reisenauer, Lamond, Bilow, Tausig, Sophie Menter, Josef, Bruckner, and Friedheim—to place his supremacy beyond all possibility of rivalry. Liszt was the first pianist who ever gave a pure pianoforte recital, that is, a whole evening's program in which he was the sole performer. He was then a pioneer, and the father of one of the most popular of all forms of public concerts. Before his day there had been fine piano players of a more sedate and classical order who aimed at finish and self-restraint; but with the coming of the romantic school a new order of pianists was evolved, of whom Chopin and Liszt were the prophets. Piano playing received a tremendous impulse—the waves of which are still unspent—in the direction of technical brilliancy and poetic ardor. In absolute power over all resources of the instrument Liszt was without a peer, though in the delicately romantic view Chopin came near him; but he excelled in every kind of music, and played all styles with equal mastery. It is not surprising that his genius and his gift for teaching have proved a lasting inspiration and a torch that has been handed on to a new generation of budding virtuosi by his own immediate pupils.

PAST AND FUTURE OF THE OPERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Metropolitan Opera Company is one of those exceptional corporations which keep their balance sheets concealed from outside eyes. They do not tell the world what are their annual profits. And, by suggestion, they encourage the idea that they are annual losers. It has for years past been the wish of its directors to leave the dear, old, simple public under the impression that the Metropolitan means art for art alone. At times, indeed, it has been more than hinted that to keep up the lofty standards of "grand" opera means a yearly deficit.

It is impossible, of course, for the mere layman to destroy the notion that the big millionaires who back the Metropolitan are inveterate altruists. Nor did the point involved concern the public till, some days ago, we learned that, for the future, seats in most portions of the Metropolitan would cost much more than in the past had been demanded except now and then, in the days when Maurice Grau presented "Faust" and other works with all-star casts. From now on, non-subscribers will pay \$4 for a seat in the balcony (or third tier) of the great New York opera house, and \$7 instead of \$6 for even a back seat in the orchestra.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza has long favored an increase in prices. Next season he will have his plan approved. Now, if the backers of the Metropolitan are willing to renounce their claim to altruism, and to appear before the world as vulgar business men who have invested capital in a purely commercial enterprise, the public has no right to raise objections. If they insisted on \$10 for the privilege of hearing Caruso and his less costly satellites, the chances are that they could get their price. To most who can af-

ford to pay \$6, it matters little whether they pay vastly more. But the real lovers of the art of lyric drama do not patronize the orchestra. They are the music lovers who frequent the cheaper seats—the habitués of the balcony, the family circle, and the amphitheater, with the standees downstairs, who brave discomfort and fatigue to hear great singers and great works on moderate terms.

These victims of the high cost of living may resent the new scale of prices at the "Met." But all their protests and their outcries will be vain. Some may in future have to do without "grand" opera. Unless some rival house provides the needed remedy.

Sensationalism Not in Demand
We may assume that the decision of the Metropolitan was indirectly or directly largely due to the regrettable elimination from the operatic field of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein. Had he been able to perfect his cherished plans, next season would perhaps have seen a new and radical departure from the old state of things. It was undoubtedly the dream of Mr. Hammerstein to make opera over, by making it accessible to the masses and converting it from an expensive fad into a permanent, popular institution. And even now, when he has vanished from the scene, there may be some one, with the blessed gift of foresight, who will yet realize his dream.

There surely must be room for two great opera houses in the American metropolis. Since Maurice Grau and Henry Abbey staggered Broadway by raising the price of orchestra stalls from \$3 to \$5, the population of New York has more than doubled. Thousands upon thousands who delight in lyric drama have grown very rich; while tens of thousands would support that form of art, if the best seats cost—say, \$3.

Of these vast majority demand good opera, but would be satisfied without sensational singers. What they desire is an extensive repertory, good singers, a picked orchestra, and a fine chorus. One other thing they might all hope to get: the chance of understanding clearly what is sung to them. And this implies the use of their own language in the opera house. Not many months have passed since, in an off-hand talk, Mr. Hammerstein assured the writer that, in his opinion, most of the spoilt and pampered artists who were idolized by the frequenters of American opera houses had outlived themselves.

"They are worn out," said Mr. Hammerstein. "We need others. If I re-open the Manhattan, as I hope to do, I shall find new singers."

It would be easy to name 20 stars offhand who are not likely to be heard at the Metropolitan. There are artists of high rank in Europe and in South America who would give Caruso, Amato, Geraldine Farrar, de Luca, and the rest of them a pretty fight. Moreover, without having to cross oceans, an able manager, with a good ear and some experience—Mr. Savage, Mr. Hinshaw, Mr. Blispham, and Mr. Fred Whitney are of the number—could soon form an excellent company composed entirely of Americans. Their names might not, at first, make an appeal. But can one doubt that there are hundreds of Americans, with well-trained voices, who could content us, not alone in works like "Tosca" and "La Bohème," but even in music-dramas of the Wagner kind?

What Must Be Developed
All that is lacking in these aspirants to operatic fame is dramatic training, the habit of the stage, and maybe (as Mr. Maurel believes) the temperamental quality. These things would soon, we may be sure, reveal themselves if, at the outset, the supporters of "grand" opera in the United States would only help on the great cause of national music by a little charity, a little patience, a little sympathy.

With the exception of a national conservatory, nothing seems more needed at this juncture than a national opera house. We need it at this moment more than ever, to allow opera goers who put opera higher than the most famous singers to enjoy the works of Verdi, Wagner, Mozart, Gounod, Puccini, Charpentier, Gluck, and other masters, without heavy sacrifices. Opera at \$7 may become profitable to one management. But it will never be popular.

Something more ambitious than the light operas presented at the Park Theatre in New York, by Mr. Hinshaw, and the more pretentious kind of lyric drama provided at the Metropolitan by Mr. Gatti-Casazza is almost a necessity. Mr. Campanini will not meet the want with the scheme which he foreshadowed at the Lexington. Nor will the German season audaciously announced by Mr. Blumenthal—even if it is not prohibited in deference to the existing state of popular opinion. The chief aim of American music in the form of lyric drama should be the establishment of a national opera house, in which English and only English should be sung by American singers, under the auspices of American opera goers and under the direction of an American manager.

Then, as to conductors. No one questions—no one who is fair could question the ability of Mr. Weingartner or Mr. Bodanzky to direct the interpretation of opera in foreign tongues. It would, however, surely be more gratifying if their opportunities were reserved for competent Americans.

Think of the benefit that would result to American composers and American librettists, if—just as a beginning—the language of Milton, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Kipling, and Walt Whitman were substituted in at least one great opera house in the United States for foreign idioms which some still prefer.

And lastly, let us try not to forget that the enjoyment of "grand" opera might be doubled if, by the use of English words, it were made plain.

A SPECIALIST IN PART SONG

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—If there is one man more famous in his particular branch of music than any other, it is Dr. Coward, the Yorkshire chorus master and the originator of the Sheffield festival. When he invited the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to call upon him, he was not to be found at one of his accustomed haunts, where choirs are used to congregate, but in the green room of a palace of varieties.

"You will be surprised to see me here," said the famous chorus master, "but I am engaged upon a missionary enterprise—touring the great towns of the north of England, including Glasgow, with a choir of 50 picked voices in order to show the people that part singing is the most admirable, refining, useful, and, also, in the best sense, democratic and social, form of entertainment that they can possibly take part in. We are, therefore, appearing at the popular music halls in the northern cities. It was an experiment to bring a highly trained choir to sing mainly before an audience used to tumbler; we have steel ourselves to the ordeal, but I am rejoiced to say that it has been fully justified, and we have been received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. People do appreciate good stuff."

In answer to the question, "What sort of stuff?" Dr. Coward replied, "Oh, we give them half a dozen numbers out of a selection of madrigals, glees, part songs and choruses, which includes such fine things as Benedict's 'Hunting Song,' Barnaby's 'Sweet and Low,' Elgar's dance from the Bavarian 'Highlands,' and Sullivan's 'The Long Day Closes'; and they always ask for more."

"What, in your judgment, is the ideal balance for a choir of 50 voices?" asked his interrogator. "Fifteen sopranos, twelve contraltos, ten tenors, and a dozen basses," replied Dr. Coward. Questioned about his normal work when not engaged upon missionary tour, Dr. Coward said, "I have now, in my big choirs, 1600 chorists under me every week. Do not imagine that I confine my energies to the Sheffield chorus. This is how my week is spent, season after season: Monday, with the Leeds choir; Tuesday, the Derby; Wednesday, the Hull; Thursday, the Sheffield; Friday, the Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is nothing more delightful than the human voice when properly chanted and trained. It is work I glory in."

Value as a Conductor

In this special work Dr. Coward has displayed a combination of gifts that are probably unique. True, he has splendid material to work upon, for the Yorkshire choruses are richer and fuller in vocal tone than those of any other part of England; but their success in the musical world has been preeminently due to their conductor, who has a genius for the training of choirs. With enthusiasm he unites originality in his methods, and in addition to a remarkable personality he brings to bear the rare quality of poetic insight. He has now been conducting choirs for more than 50 years, has all the vigor and energy of youth, and is quite prepared at any time again to take his choir round the world.

When brought to comment on his early life, he said: "I was born in Liverpool, but my parents were Yorkshire people, and ultimately we returned to Sheffield and I was apprenticed at the age of nine to the currier business—the staple trade of Sheffield then as now. I never enjoyed six months' consecutive schooling. If it had not been for my fondness for music, I should have been a cutter now. Fortunately I was able to join a tonic sol-fa singing class, and very soon conducted a choral society of my own."

"After serving at the bench for 14 years and winning some prizes for skill in craftsmanship, I decided to give up cutlery and follow my bent for a did not seem to offer scope for a career; so I became pupil teacher in a municipal school. By unceasing study, I qualified for the post of assistant master and eventually became headmaster. The way having opened, I decided to exchange the scholastic profession for that of music. I read hard for my bachelor's degree, and in 1889 took the degree of Bachelor of Music at Oxford University, followed by that of Doctor of Music a few years later."

During all these years Dr. Coward had been steadily working for the advancement of his Sheffield chorus. He was determined that the Sheffield should rank musically with the other great towns of the north. Leeds and Liverpool had their great festivals; Bradford had its orchestral concerts—why should Sheffield not organize a festival of its own, and produce all the great choral works? He knew his chorus was equal to the greatest demands that could be made upon it, and he had complete faith in himself.

Conservativeness to Combat

But England is very conservative, and musicians are somewhat suspicious of a man who changes over from the ranks of the amateur to those of the professional. However, a local committee was got together, and in 1895 the Sheffield Festival was inaugurated in a modest way by the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Dr. Coward himself. Since then the festival has established itself as one of the best and most successful of them all.

Such choral singing, it is agreed, can be heard nowhere else either for volume of tone or style. The credit of this magnificent achievement is mainly due to the exceptional choral-training skill of Dr. Coward. All the

great choral works of Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Dvorák, Elgar, Strauss, and Coleridge-Taylor have been performed at the succeeding festivals, which have always been prepared by the same chorus master, even if famous conductors like Richter, Elgar, and Weingartner have been engaged to give éclat to the festivals. At one of the festivals a cantata, "Gareth and Lynette," of Dr. Coward's own composition, was performed, and, though he will not be remembered chiefly as a composer, he has written many part songs of a highly acceptable character.

Many have often been curious as to how Dr. Coward managed to take his great chorus party of 225 singers round the world and visit the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in succession. In regard to this phase of his activity, Dr. Coward said:

"My people were all keen to go. They love singing, and they looked upon it as a pleasant way of getting a holiday and of seeing the world. Of course, they all want to be amateurs, but their expenses were guaranteed. It was a big risk to take. When I tell you that we were away for six months and that the bare expenses of the party averaged £4300 a week, you will understand the magnitude of the undertaking; but we won through. Everywhere we were received with the greatest enthusiasm; our music was thoroughly appreciated; and we had the most delightful adventures."

In several towns there was no hall big enough for our concerts, and tramway sheds were cleared of their cars so that we might give our performance. This was the kind of thing that happened in Australia and New Zealand. The one difficulty that perplexed us most was the difficulty of getting a bite of supper after our performance. In our hotel contracts nothing was said about supper, and the institution of supper did not appear to be known in some countries that we visited.

Part Singing in Broader Aspect

"You know, no man—not Yorkshire man, at any rate—can sing for a couple of hours or more and not feel hungry. Oh, the shifts we were put to in some places to get any food before going to bed! That was our greatest hardship throughout the whole trip. Of course, many of my choir were family men, and they had sons and others capable of replacing them in their businesses at home. I have taken my choir twice to the States and Canada, as well as twice to Germany and France. We have often been to London, where the quality of our sonorous basses is specially appreciated."

"You spoke of part singing as an admirable form of recreation," said his interrogator. "Do you also consider it a means toward happiness?"

"I do," he replied, earnestly. "Look at the war. At first we made a big mistake; we stopped our rehearsals and abandoned our concerts, not knowing what was going to happen in the autumn of 1914. But we soon discovered our error. I have no hesitation in saying that, on looking back, music has been the salvation of the country. It has kept every one's spirits up, and has been invaluable to the soldier and civilian alike. It has been a source of joy and cheerfulness to all, and in a special sense a solace and a consolation to those in sorrow."

There was much justification, it seemed, for Dr. Coward's encomium of the value of singing. At all events, he is both a moral and musical force of the first magnitude.

PORTLAND'S CITY ORGANIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—Dr. Irvin J. Morgan of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has been chosen by the Music Commission as municipal organist in Portland to succeed Will C. Macfarlane, who has been in that position ever since Cyrus H. K. Curtis presented to the city the Hermann Kotschmar memorial instrument in City Hall. Mr. Macfarlane's resignation takes effect Oct. 1. For seven years Dr. Morgan was organist at Wanamaker's in Philadelphia.

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MUSIC CAN BE MADE POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one thing which musicians all desire, it is to make music popular. More than drama, more than painting, and more—infinite more—than sculpture, music aspires to be the art of the great masses. It expresses their emotions, dreams, and deeds, their thoughts and ideals; their poetic reveries. And as we are told, it "soothes the savage breast."

The ways at present most in vogue among Americans for making music known and loved, while doubtless excellent up to a certain point, are rather formal. They have the stiffness and the primness which one finds in certain churches in America. Though thousands upon thousands crowd the too scattered concert rooms of the United States, and enjoy the symphonies and recitals which they hear, they approach music in a far from joyous spirit. A performance of the Boston Symphony or the New York Symphony is to the average concert-goer rather a function of a high but cheerless kind than an occasion for truly happy recreation.

Such efforts as are made to win the masses, as a whole, to music are too perfunctory or too chilling, to attract them, or to give them the warm joy they crave. Music settlements, for example, do useful missionary work; people's orchestras, of the sort once directed in New York by Mr. Arens and Mr. Volpe, have their value; but the effect of such things is distinctly limited, and does not stir the people as it might.

The drab surroundings of most music settlements alone are a sad handicap for missionaries. The quality of the workingmen's orchestras which interpret music does not appeal to workingmen. Nor do the programs which are played quite suit their taste. In the summer time the people can have all sorts of entertainments at such places as the Stadium in New York and Willow Grove, the great Philadelphia pleasure haunt. When winter comes, as well as through the earlier fall, they have nothing unconventional and "popular." The opera houses cost too much for most; the classic concerts are too dignified to allure them.

Years ago—before "culture" had disgraced itself in mid-Europe—Berlin and Vienna had devised delightful compromises between the prim classic concert rooms and the vulgar "tingel-tangels" (the cheap "halls"). In Berlin they had, for instance, Bilse's Pops.

The Fame of Bilse's

Bilse's was, in its day, world-famous. No one of the then far from numerous tourists who paid visits to the "Vaterland" omitted to spend at least a night or two at Bilse's. It was a vast and cozy hall, toward the east end of the busy Leipzigerstrasse. At one end of the hall stood a broad platform for the orchestra—an uncommonly good orchestra—directed by the Kapellmeister whose name had made it popular. The body of the building was filled with tables, at which, night after night, plain, peaceable citizens with their families, met happily and enjoyed real music. The men talked and the women knitted, without missing the delight of hearing Wagner, Schubert, and Beethoven. Entire symphonies were

only seldom played, but a movement of the "Unfinished" or the "Eroica" would sometimes be sandwiched between the "Waldweben" episode from "Siegfried" and the "Largo" of Handel or, by way of relief, a waltz of Strauss or Gungl. The price of admission to the concert room was about 15 cents. For 25 cents one could have a seat on a plush sofa in the exclusive balcony. The Bilse concerts, with their free and easy comfort, their good cheer, and their attractive programs, did wonders to promote the love of music, light and serious. There have been moments when Chicago and New York have tried to imitate them. But the strange snobishness which hampers art so greatly in the United States long since decreed that it was vulgar to mix unconventionally with Bach and Beethoven. A single exception is the "Pops" season in Boston, where good music and sociability are enjoyed at the same time.

In Vienna—in the Prater and on the Ringstrasse—there were formerly a score of large, orderly cafés, in which light music and the works of the great masters were enjoyed.

The London "Proms"

In London, even London, long ago it was possible to hear music in an environment which allowed one to be gay. There were oratorios at Exeter Hall, and the far-famous Monday Pops; there were also the popular promenade concerts at Covent Garden, where performances of more classical and less classical composers went on nightly. And the public, which had paid its modest shillings, paced the floors of the brightly lighted stage and the auditorium. The punctuation of a passage from some master was not stopped by the hum of talk. The Covent Garden proms were informal—quite informal. And, none the less, they met a genuine want of many Londoners, who would have balked at being forced to sit for hours at a performance of "The Messiah" or to be nailed down to the most wonderful concert of chamber music.

Today, as thirty or forty years ago, London keeps up its proms. They now take place, though, not in the fashionable opera house, but at Queen's Hall. The fact that they are directed by so eminent a musician as Sir Henry Wood—one of the conductors who have been talked of as possible successors to Nikisch and Gerike in Symphony Hall—speaks volumes for the earnestness of these affairs. As for the programs, they are marked by dignity and variety.

In London, despite war and "frightfulness," there has never been a sign of deep hostility to German music. Wagner (in orchestral form) is still more popular than any of his rivals at the Queen's Hall concerts. Each Monday night at the London "proms" is devoted to selections from the works of the great Richard. Tuesday nights are reserved for Russian, Scandinavian, and Hungarian programs; Wednesday for excerpts from favorite operas; Fridays, for the benefit of the classical, sacred to Beethoven; while on Thursday and Saturday nights mixed programs are interpreted, which include French and English, Irish, American, and Italian works. Elgar and Stanford, Massenet, and Saint-Saëns, alternate with Henry Hadley and Busoni. The "proms," like Paul of Tarsus, try to be all things unto all men. And, on the whole, it must be admitted, they succeed.



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THE HOME FORUM

Mārāgā

Mārāgā, where we halted some days, is a beautiful town, famous in Eastern History as the place where Hoolakoo, the Grandson of Chenghiz, relaxed from his warlike toils, and assembled round him men of the first genius of the age. . . . Amongst these was Nasir-oodeen, who in the thirteenth century formed his celebrated astronomical tables.

We approached our encampment by a range of low hills, the top of which had been leveled to aid Nasir-oodeen and other astronomers in making their observations. We traced distinctly the foundations of the observatory, which had been constructed for the favorite philosopher of the Tartar Prince. In this observatory there was, according to one of the best Mahomedan works, a species of apparatus to represent the celestial sphere, with the signs of the Zodiac, the conjunctions, transits and revolutions of the heavenly bodies. Through a perforation in the Dome the rays of the sun were admitted, so as to strike upon certain lines in the pavement, in a way to indicate in degrees and minutes the altitude and declination of that luminary during every season, and to mark the time and hour of the day throughout the year. It was further supplied with a map of the terrestrial globe, in all its climates or zones, exhibiting the several regions of the habitable world, as well as a general outline of the ocean with the numerous islands contained in its bosom; and according to the Mahomedan author, all these were so meticulously arranged and delineated, as at once to remove by the clearest demonstration, every doubt from the mind of the student!

No less than five of my friends, who had been long absent on their travels, joined us at Mārāgā. Four of them I could hardly recognize, being dressed in Persian clothes, and having large whiskers and long beards. They told us wondrous tales of Seestan, Balochistan, Hamadan, and other countries in which they had been. We were now a party of fourteen, but we did not remain long together; some were detached to drill Persian soldiers, while others were sent to survey and report on the soil and population of different districts of this once famous kingdom.

The Elchee had returned from his first mission by the route of Hamadan; he now determined to go to Bagdad, by that of Kurdistan, the ancient Carduchia, a province to which the sword and the pen of Xenophon have given celebrity. I was delighted at the prospect of visiting this country, which I found, by a Persian History belonging to the Elchee, had a particular claim to the attention of the Christian world. It was the birthplace of the famous Saladin, whose sword arrested the progress of the conquerors of Palestine.—From "Sketches of Persia," by Malcolm, who traveled there as plenipotentiary between 1801 and 1810.

Life

FOR centuries the world has been discussing, with unflagging interest, the question, What is Life? Properly considered, indeed, it is doubtful if it is ever considering anything else. All its fears concentrate upon this problem which is so vital to it, as may be seen in its efforts to obtain money; for, from the limited view-point of this world, the possession of money spells life. And yet Life, metaphysically and not biologically considered, is something far beyond the sensations or experiences of the human mind. Life, in the very necessity of things, is Principle, is God; and so spiritual life, as an attribute of Principle, is the indestructible existence of an idea in divine Mind.

This being so, the battle of life is not the struggle of the individual to emerge triumphantly from those about him, but the struggle in his own consciousness to learn more of Principle. Humanity will always be fighting its neighbors instead of itself, that is to say, humanity as expressed in the individual. This is natural, probably inevitable, in the case of the materialist, but it should be unnatural in what is termed orthodox Christianity, and impossible in Christian Science, for has not Mrs. Eddy, on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings," explained that a man's worst enemy is always his own limited perception of Principle? "Simply," she writes there, "count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process." It is this purifying, sanctifying, and consecrating of human life, that opens the eyes of the individual as to what life truly is, and, in the proportion of the success of the effort, the student of Christian Science reaches a clearer, and therefore more demonstrable, perception of what Mrs. Eddy means in another passage, this time on page 376 of Science and Health: "The pallid invalid, whom you declare to be wasting away with consumption of the blood, should be told that blood never gave life and can never take it away—that Life is Spirit, and that there is more life and immortality in one good motive and act than in all the blood, which ever flowed through mortal veins and simulated a corporeal sense of life."

It is quite obvious, then, that if a man sets out to hate or to do an injury to a neighbor, he is merely signing his own death warrant, and this no matter whether he remains physically alive for another half century; even if, later on, he should gain a truer sense of Principle, and repent of his earlier baseness, he will still have to face what, on page 240 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy terms the unwinding of his own snarl, or, to quote the passage fully and more exactly: "The divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarl, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul." It is the firmness with which this division is made that constitutes a man's hold upon Principle, and so on Life; and it was, surely, this, amongst other things, which Paul had in view when he wrote to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil."

Spiritual life is so clearly, to those with eyes to see, a reflection of Principle, that it is plain that nothing but yielding to the suggestions of evil could ever induce a man to let go his hold upon Life, Principle, by thinking evil of his neighbor, or acting evilly toward his neighbor. The evil act, of course, always follows the evil thought, and is really one with it. Take it and examine it, as the wise man will, and its repetition will become more remote. The human mind may persuade its victim of much, but it will never persuade him that he is not answerable for his own thoughts and deeds. If these thoughts are evil, evil will come of them, and it is evil thinking which leads a man to believe that there is any Mind but the one Mind, God, and any idea but the one infinite idea summed up in all creation. When, consequently, the temptation comes to a man to believe evil of his neighbor, it is well for him to remember, and this honestly and not dishonestly, for one is as possible humanly as the other is imperatively spiritual, that he has no neighbor who is not made in the image and likeness of God, Principle.

Just as surely as a man departs from this recognition of Principle, he departs from Principle, from Life, for Life is synonymous with Principle, and life as an attribute of Principle is confined to a recognition of Principle. Thus, as the surgeon's power is built on his knowledge of anatomy, so the power of the Christian healer lies in his understanding of Principle reflected in his life. Now it is impossible to believe in the sin of one person, and to destroy the manifestation of sin in another person, by denying the reality of sin, that is, whilst believing at once in good and evil. The belief in good and evil is, of course, the chronic belief of humanity, but it is not a belief in which there is any healing virtue. Now a man who cannot bring healing to his neighbors is, to that extent, sick himself. He is, in other words, incapable of demonstrating the truth of that in which he expresses belief. He may deceive his neighbors with words, but he cannot deceive himself, and

therein lies the compassion of divine Love.

This compassion awakens a man to the strength of his own hold upon Life, and brings him face to face with the unescapable demonstration which is always before him of the eternity of life. The command of Jesus was not only to heal the sick, but to raise the dead, and that command does not become less imperative because other people fail to obey it.

fearlessness and confidence, yet with humility, assured that nature is for him and his particular use."

As a worker he was the proverbial demon who worked incessantly and always as though under the greatest pressure. . . . He must have accomplished as much in his lifetime as almost any other two men, and yet he never seemed too busy to take on all sorts of engagements. Most years of late he went to America to hang an

Hawthorne in Maine

"In the fall of 1818, when Hawthorne was fourteen years old, the family removed to Raymond, in Maine, where the Mannings possessed large tracts of land. The site of this township was originally a grant to . . . Captain Raymond's militia company of Beverly, the next town to Salem, for service in the French and Indian war; and Hawthorne's grandfather,

scription and the entries which follow it are genuine must be left undisturbed; there is nothing strange in Hawthorne's keeping a boy's diary, and being urged to do so, in view of his tastes and circumstances, and it would be interesting to trace to an early beginning that habit of the notebook that was such a resource to him in mature years; but the evidence is inconclusive.

"Whether by his hand or not the

From "The Last Walk in Autumn"

Along the river's summer walk.
The withered tufts of asters nod;
And trembles on its arid stalk
The hoar plume of the goldenrod.
And on a ground of sallow fr.
And azure-studded juniper.
The silver birch its buds of purple shows.
And scarlet berries tell where bloomed
the sweet wild-rose!

With mingled sound of horns and bells,
A far-heard elang, the wild geese fly.
Storm-sent, from arctic moors and
fells.
Like a great arrow through the sky,
Two dusky lines converged in one,
Chasing the southward-flying sun;
While the brave snow-bird and the
hardy jay
Call to them from the pines, as if to
bid them stay.

I passed this way a year ago;
The wind blew south; the noon of
day
Was warm as June's; and save the
snow
Flecked the low mountains far away.
And that the vernal-seeming breeze
Mocked faded grass and leafless trees,
I might have dreamed of summer as
I lay.
Watching the fallen leaves with the
soft wind at play.

Since then, the winter blasts have
piled
The white pagodas of the snow
On these rough slopes, and, strong and
wild,
Yon river, in its overflow
Of spring-time rain and sun, set free,
Crashed with its ices to the sea;
And over these gray fields, then green
and gold,
The summer corn has waved, the
thunder's organ rolled.

. . . A year of time!
What pomp of rise and set of day,
What hues wherewith our Northern
clime
Makes autumn's dropping wood-
lands gay.
What airs outblown from ferny dells,
And clover bloom and sweet-briar
smells,
What songs of brooks and birds, what
fruits and flowers,
Green woods and moonlit snows, have
in its round been ours!

—Whittier.
Goodness Cherished Now
What a sublime doctrine it is, that
goodness cherished now, is eternal life
already entered on!—W. E. Channing.



"The River," from the etching by Sir Alfred East

Every Picture Was a Design

The art of Sir Alfred East is known and appreciated in every artistic country of the world. No matter what medium he worked in the result was distinguished and refined. His personality manifested itself in everything he did. His book on oil painting was himself as much as any picture ever painted by him. Strong and direct, there was no misunderstanding his meaning; he made no attempt to write like somebody else any more than were his paintings an attempt to imitate some other master. We know he was influenced by Corot and the French romantic painters, but he never imitated any one of them. His pictures were always Alfred East, for good or bad.

His theory of art was the same in whatever medium he worked, and it was of the simplest. Every landscape that attracted him did so by reason of some impression or emotion aroused by it, and he aimed so to paint it as to awaken the same emotion in the minds of those who looked at his picture. But he did not accomplish this by simply copying nature as a photograph copies it. He seized upon the broad, dominant features, eliminating the unimportant details, which tend always to weaken the impression, and these main features he so treated as to increase if possible the strength of the emotion he desired to arouse. In other words, every picture was a design, the chief features in the landscape being the material out of which he made the picture, and this material he used like a pattern maker; the sky and distance were the ground, and the trees and other things he placed upon it had to be considered as the pattern; the forms of the pattern had to be pleasing in themselves not as trees or as buildings only, but as forms; their profiles, their size in relation to the ground—all were part of the problem he set himself to solve in every work he produced. And in all this he never lost sight of his chief aim: the arousing of an emotion in the mind of a spectator.

But the keystone of everything with him was the honest, intelligent individuality. "Be a man, tell by your brush what you see and feel without fear and without reference to tradition or what you see other painters do. Don't trouble to be true to art, but be true to yourself and nature. Act up to your own convictions, be brave and courageous. Say what you feel nature is to you, show how you love it, what you have seen in it."

"Study the old masters? Certainly, but not to imitate and copy—that is the resort only of the small-minded man. The student's aim should be to emulate the spirit of their work, to strive after the independence of their outlook and their high standard of craftsmanship. No true artist will be content to rely unquestionably upon previous authorities, nor allow himself to be unduly biased in his judgment by the influence of their work. It is for every man to work out his own salvation in art and to be prepared to accept the full responsibility for his work. He must tread his path in a spirit of

exhibition or to distribute prizes, or lecture to art students. At Pittsburgh and Chicago he is as well known and perhaps more highly appreciated than in London. And at home he was always ready to give help and advice to his brother artists, to work on committees, to hang galleries, or take a journey to criticize the works, or to give an address to the members of some art club school or sketching club. . . . He worked diligently at everything to which he put his hand. And yet . . . he said to a friend, "My life has been one long holiday."—Edwin Bale, R. L., in the preface to "Brush and Pencil Notes in Landscape," by Sir Alfred East, R. A.

The Descent of the Auvergnats

"On reaching the Dordogne, I perceived that the annual descent of the Auvergnats had commenced." Edward Harrison Barker says, in his "Two Summers in Guyenne. All the people who live by the higher waters of the Dordogne, whether they belong to the Puy de Dôme, the Cantal, or the Corrèze, are called Auvergnats in Périgord, or, rather, such as come down the stream with their small barges laden with wood, when the autumn rains have commenced, and there is sufficient water in the river for their purpose. Sometimes, in their eagerness to turn their wood into money, they start a little too early, and go aground after a few days' navigation. . . . The wood is cut in the forests, which stretch almost without a break for many a league on both sides of the Upper Dordogne, and is seasoned, dressed, and shaped for barrel making before it is put adrift. The boats, which are some thirty or forty feet long, are necessarily flat-bottomed, and are so roughly built that there are usually gaping spaces between the planks, which are calked with moss. They are good enough for the voyage, which is their first and last. The men return but never the boats. These are sold as firewood at Libourne, when they have discharged their cargoes. Where the water is deep and comparatively quiet the speed is increased by rowing with very long oars; but where the current is strong the boat has only to be steered. This, however, is work which requires a thorough knowledge of the river."

A House was built by Socrates That failed the public taste to please. Some blamed the inside; some, the out; and all Agreed that the apartments were too small. Such rooms for him, the greatest sage of Greece! "I ask," said he, "no greater bliss Than real friends to fill 'em this." And reason had good Socrates To think his house too large for these. A crowd to be your friends will claim. Till some unhandsome feast you bring. There's nothing plentier than the name: There's nothing rarer than the thing.—La Fontaine's Fables (Bohn Edition).

Richard Manning, being the secretary of the proprietors, who managed the property and held their meetings in Beverly, had toward the close of the century, bought out many of their rights," says George E. Woodberry in his biography of Hawthorne.

"The estate thus acquired was kept undivided, and was managed for his children by his sons, Richard and Robert, and finally at any rate, more particularly by the latter, who stood in the closest relation to Hawthorne of all his uncles, having undertaken to provide for his education. He had built a large, square, hip-roofed house at Raymond, after the model common in his native county of Essex, as a comfortable dwelling, but so seemingly grand amid the humble surroundings of the Maine clearing as to earn the name of 'Manning's folly'; and, about 1814, he built a similar house for his sister, near his own, but she had not occupied it until now, when she came to live there, at first boarding with a tenant. It was pleasantly situated, with a garden and apple orchard, and with rows of butternut trees planted beside it."

"The country round about was wilderness, most of it primeval woods. The little settlement of houses lay on a broad headland making out into Sebago Lake, better known as the Great Pond, a sheet of water eight miles across and fourteen miles long, and connected with other lakes in a chain of navigable water; to the northwest the distant horizon was filled with the White Mountains, and northward and eastward rose the unfrequented hill and lake country, remarkable only, then as now, for its pure air and waters, and presenting a vast solitude. This was the Maine home of Hawthorne, of which he cherished the memory as the brightest part of his boyhood. The spots that can be named which may have excited his curiosity or interested his imagination are few, and similar places would not be far off anywhere on the coast. There was near his home a Pulpit Rock, such a tradition often preserves, and by the pond there was a cliff with the usual legend of a romantic leap, and under it were the Indian rock-paintings called the Images; but the essential charm of the place was that in all directions the country lay open for adventure by boat or by trail. Hawthorne had visited the scene before, in summer times, and he revisited it afterward in vacations, but his long stay here was in his fifteenth year, the greater part of which he passed in its neighborhood.

"The contemporary record of these days is contained in a diary which has been regarded as Hawthorne's earliest writing. The original has never been produced, and the copy was communicated for publication under circumstances of mystery that easily allow doubts of its authenticity to arise. The diary is said to have been given to him by his uncle Richard, with the advice that he write out his thoughts, some every day, in as good words as he can, upon any and all subjects, as it is one of the best means of his securing for mature years command of thought and language—these words being written on the first leaf, with the date, 'Raymond, June 1, 1816.' Whether this in-

diary embodies the life he led in this region on his visits and during his longer stay; the names and places, the incidents, the people, the quality of the days are the same that the boy knew, wrote of in letters of the time, and remembered as a man; and though the story may be the fabrication of his mulatto boy comrade of those days, it is woven of shreds and patches of reality. After all, the little book is but a lad's log of small doings—swapping knives, swimming, and fishing, of birds and snakes and bears, incidents of the road and excursions into the woods and on the lake."

"It has some importance as illustrating the external circumstances of the place, a very rural place indeed, and suggesting that among these country people Hawthorne found the secret of that fellowship—all he ever had—with the rough and unlearned, on a footing of democratic equality, with the ease and naturalness of a man. Here at Raymond in his youth, where his personal superiority was too much a matter of course to be noticed, he must have learned this freemasonry with young and old at the same time that he held apart from all in his own life. For the rest, he has told himself in his undoubted words how he swam and hunted. . . . and ran wild, yet not wholly free of the call-whistle of his master-passion: 'I ran quite wild,' he wrote a quarter-century later, 'and would, I doubt not, have willingly run wild till this time. . . . but reading a good deal, too, on rainy days, especially in Shakespeare and "The Pilgrim's Progress," and any poetry or light books within my reach. These were delightful days. . . . I would skate all alone on Sebago Lake, with the deep shadows of the icy hills on either hand. When I found myself far from home, . . . I would sometimes take refuge in a log cabin where half a tree would be burning on the broad hearth. I would sit in the ample chimney, and look at the stars through the great aperture through which the flames went roaring up. Ah, how well I recall the summer days, also, when . . . I roamed at will through the woods of Maine!'"

"In these memories, it is evident, many years, younger and older, are diffused in one recollection. For him, here rather than by his native sea were those open places of freedom that boyhood loves. . . . There can be no doubt where his heart placed the home of his boyhood; nor is it, perhaps, fanciful to observe that in his books the love of nature he displays is rather for the woods than the sea, though he was never content to live long away from the salt air."

Sunset

A tract of light divides on either hand
The darkness of the clouds and of
the land.
Low-stretched across the sky, like
yellow sand;

Like yellow sand upon the billowy
shore;
Of all the sunset there remains no
more.
The sand is threatened by the
breakers' roar.

—R. W. Dixon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Power of an Idea

THE reader of the daily papers may be forgiven, if he has not learned to think scientifically, for imagining that civilization is falling about his ears. It matters not one atom to what continent or to what country he turns, the story is still the same. The soviet animus pits itself against the inclinations of autocracy, whilst the Socialist himself cannot lie down with the Socialist, but, shaking the dust of Socialism off his feet, proclaims himself a Communist at least. Labor, whether manual or artistic, has succumbed to the fever of the strike, which is now that of actors in New York, of sailors in Australia, or of policemen in Liverpool. To be successful in business is almost to be suspected of profiteering; to suggest the possibility of reform is to challenge the retort of Bolshevism. And yet, not merely in spite of all this, but by reason of all this, the clear thinker should this day be of a great heart, because here is evil unable to rest owing to the impulsion of Principle.

The first act of Armageddon came to an end the day the armistice was signed, but if any person imagines that the second act is going to be any less strenuous that person has utterly mistaken the meaning of the first act. A change of scene has taken place, and some new characters have come upon the stage, that is all. The breach at Harfleur may have given place to London stone, the drums and alarms to the broached cask, King Henry to "King" Cade, but the struggle between human passions continues all the same. Yesterday it was the ambitions of a King and his war-lords; today the demands of the common people; and there is always tomorrow and Act III. For the present, however, Act II is demanding all of the world's attention, and the world can find its comfort and great comfort in this, that, as the seer on Patmos foresaw, the old things, the things that are unworthy, are passing away, and all things, be they what they may, are being renewed.

There is, naturally, not much comfort for the human senses in all this, and, as the days pass, there is likely to be less. But for the thinker every one of these hours is crowded with interest. The millennium is under way, and under way in the only manner it ever could be, in the unloading of human selfishness and sensuality, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes involuntarily. For centuries men have talked airily about the millennium; and in Cromwell's day, a certain sect reduced it to a very cut and dry affair. Now its demands are beginning to be a little better understood, and are becoming a trifle more pressing. For, after all, the millennium is only the realization of the dream of the great seers, poets, and philosophers, which the builders of ideal republics have striven to reduce, from time to time, to very earthy conditions. It is nearer today than when Plato first tried his hand at fashioning perfection, much nearer even than when More produced his ideal Tudor oligarchy: it is extraordinary how provincial the absolute, in human hands, is capable of becoming. They are human hands, however, which today have to grasp the spokes of the wheel of social, political, and economic progress, and therefore they had better be clean.

Valerius Maximus advised the world to have clean minds as well as clean hands. Like most of the pagan and, for that matter, Christian thinkers, he put the cart before the horse. Clean hands necessitate a clean mind. Just to the extent of their cleanliness at any rate, and it is quite manifest that the Roman was not alluding to the mere cleanliness of soap and water, though that too has a mental origin. Valerius was referring to the cleanhandedness of the ruler or the judge, the cleanhandedness which Dryden, in his famous political satire, attributed to Achitopel. These, and such as these, are the fundamental qualities which make and unmake nations. They are the moral mercury in the rise and fall of which you may trace the chart of the fate of empires. The empire is exactly like the individual, it reaches first one point and then another in its career, where the blandishments of success, in the shape of popularity and riches, luxury and ease, are offered to it, and its choice is made, either with Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," or with Macedonias madman, Alexander.

Every nation from the greatest to the smallest has the choice before it today, as Babylon and Egypt, Rome and Athens, Istanbul and Spain, had it before them. In a way, the great war has enacted the part of another Alexander. Alexander the Corrector, the apostle of the sponge. The national shortcomings, of the nations actually engaged in the war at any rate, have been, to some extent at least, expunged in the sufferings of the struggle. Whether the nation's chalk is employed to write up those shortcomings, once again, in its public places, it is for the nation to decide. If its policy, in future, is to be a selfish policy, if the village pump rather than the love of humanity is to be its ideal, then its future will be that of the pump. If, on the other hand, it elects for humanity, its path may be stony, but it will climb to the top of Pisgah, and learn to speak in the tones of Principle.

The world is eager to salute a leader today, but that leader may not be a man, because men are too fallible, it must be an idea. Anyone can see this who has watched carefully the effect of Bolshevism, in eastern Europe in particular. It is all very well to represent a handful of men as holding down a great nation through the power of bread and gun-cotton, but that is not exactly the case. The machine remains the god in the car by reason of the force of an idea, and no one knows this better than he does himself. "Revolution," he told Arthur Ransome, "does not depend upon propaganda. If the conditions of revolution are not there, no sort of propaganda will either make or impede it." But Bolshevism, though an idea is neither universal nor in Principle, and so cannot last.

The idea which is to dominate men for good must be born in some perception and understanding of Principle itself.

Farmers Stand Like a Stone Wall

AT THIS time, when efforts have been made in the northwest of the United States to impress President Wilson, and through him the Nation, with the radicalism which is supposed to have a strong hold upon the farmers and others in that section, the stand just taken by the national agricultural convention affords welcome reassurance. Very largely, as senators and representatives in Congress this week told the Washington meeting under the auspices of the National Board of Farm Organizations, the farmers are the backbone of the country. At least they are as much the backbone of the Nation as any other single element, politically as well as economically; and now probably more than ever before; for not only are they better informed concerning important questions, but they are far better organized, with headquarters in the national capital.

The continued stability of the agricultural people of the country was shown in various ways in this national convention, but most notably, perhaps, in the adoption, amid applause, of a resolution condemning the most conspicuous manifestations of revolt against government under the American system. The resolution, it should be noted, was passed without exceptions being taken, even by the delegates from North Dakota, the home of ultra-radicalism, so far as the farmers are concerned. And this notwithstanding the fact that the expression placed the right of private property side by side with those of "personal liberty and personal security" as the great rights of free men guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The convention, in the closing paragraph of its statement of policy, declared:

The farmers of America hold these rights to be priceless and stand like a stone wall against the radical minority that are advocating Bolshevism, anarchy, and ultra-Socialism, each and all of which are destructive of the right of private property and undermine the very foundation of government.

Indeed, a disinterested and presumably impartial observer was probably fully justified in a remark which he made, that the tone of the gathering was distinctly conservative. Nor is this, on the whole, surprising.

The great body of consumers in the country will be interested to know that these representatives of the tillers of the soil, from the Atlantic seaboard to California, expressed themselves as being in favor of the consumers organizing, under the law, movements for cooperative buying, in order to reduce the cost of living, bring the producer and the consumer into closer relations, and discourage profiteering. The attitude of the delegates of this large and important section of the population was, as might reasonably have been expected, one of pronounced opposition to the influence of monopolies over commodities, and of readiness to cooperate with the general public to oppose the encroachments of capitalism, on the one hand, and of the radical elements of Labor, on the other. In short, there was every indication that the farmers would remain a steadying factor in the Nation.

Sir Robert Borden's Tributes

ONE of the most welcome features about all of Sir Robert Borden's utterances is the way in which he invariably, sooner or later, carries 'his subject into its broadest possible issues. Few men are better able than is the Canadian Premier to bring out the local application of a great problem, and few men are more careful to do this. But it is always rather the vision of the universal aspect than the local aspect which Sir Robert strives to leave with his hearers. Again and again, as the great war swayed back and forth from allied victory to defeat and from defeat to victory, it was given to Sir Robert Borden to make some utterance, either in his own country or at the other side of the Atlantic, which was hailed in every allied country as a word of leadership, encouragement, and hope for which every one was waiting. In those days, his utterances were, for the most part, in the nature of stirring appeals to greater effort, appeals which, however much they might begin with national considerations, always ended in the realm of internationalism in its purest and highest sense. The Canadian Premier might begin with an appeal for Canada. He invariably ended with an appeal for humanity.

Today, Sir Robert, with the first part, at any rate, of a great work accomplished, is engaged, on occasions eagerly welcomed, in paying tribute where tribute is due. Some weeks ago, on the eve of prorogation, the Canadian House of Commons listened to a very noble tribute paid by the Premier to the soldiers and sailors of the Dominion, and, within the last few days, it has listened to an equally noble tribute to the Canadian people as a whole.

There was nothing perfunctory about either utterance. At this date, it is hard to imagine that anything new could be found to be said in the way of appreciation of the great work of the soldiers and sailors at the front. And yet, as Sir Robert Borden told of his journey through France and Belgium, along the terrible line which Canadians had struggled so long to hold, few amongst those who heard him could have been conscious of any repetition. For Sir Robert Borden was, surely, well interpreting the thoughts of all when he said simply, as he did, "For us the story will never grow old." No one was forgotten in this tribute. The engineers behind the lines, the men of the forestry corps, the men who, at the command of duty, remained in Canada or Great Britain "chafing under their desire to see service at the front," the Canadian sailors who dared everything for Canada and her allies on the seven seas were all remembered. And then, specially notable perhaps, came the tribute to the Canadian women at the front, for their "glorious and unselfish service."

Sir Robert Borden has always been ready to speak first of those who were at the front. Whilst the war was in progress, he pointed to their hardships and trials, uncomplainingly and valiantly borne, as a great example and inspiration for all, and, today, he is ever ready to "tell again the story" of this devotion. No one, however,

knows better than Sir Robert Borden how worthy of tribute are those who stayed at home, those who, with the men and women at the front, made up all that the world understands by the word Canada. And so in his speech in the House of Commons, the other day, Sir Robert spoke of Canada, of her resolve which had "given inspiration," of her sacrifices that had been "conspicuous," and of her efforts which had been "unabated to the end."

But there remained the broader tribute still, and Sir Robert Borden did not fail to pay it, the tribute to every one, of whatever nation, who fought in the cause of righteousness. Thus from the world's effort he passed to the world's hope. "As far back as the dawn of history," he said in conclusion, "men have been conscious of the evils of war, and from the earliest times war-weary nations have held high hopes of a future in which war should cease. Such today is the universal aspiration of mankind."

Le Grand Colbert

A STUDENT in a Jesuit college, a cashier in a Paris bank, a clerk to a public notary, an assistant in the War Office, and at last secretary to the Minister for Military Affairs. There you have the story of the early years of le Grand Colbert, the *homme indispensable* of Mazarin, the man who carried out Richelieu's dream, and built not only the French Navy, but the French mercantile marine; the Colbert of a hundred glories, wonderful as a financier and a fiscal reformer, as an organizer of commerce and as a patron of the arts: the man, in short, who did more than any other human being to build up the myth of the Grand Age, and to exalt the fifty-four inches of humanity, whom the Pope had named Christianissimus, His Most Christian Majesty, and whom his valets strove daily, with the assistance of high red heels and a Ramillies wig, to fit for the part of le Grand Monarque.

Not that the Grand Age was a myth in itself, any more than was the Augustan Age, over the water; but the effort to tug the fourteenth Louis or the last of the Stewarts to the top of Pisgah was quite beyond the strength of a wilderness of Colberts or an army of Marlboroughs. Not, to do "Corporal John" justice, that he ever tried. He sat Mrs. Morley down comfortably to her dinner in St. James' Palace, and went and stood on Pisgah by himself. With Colbert it was different, Versailles was not St. James', and Louis, by grace of the Pope, Christianissimus, by no means so easily controlled as Mrs. Morley, in defiance of the Pope, Fidei Defensor. So, for some half a century, Colbert struggled along, a triton swimming amongst the minnows of the *Elle-de-Bœuf*; springing up from his seat at the ombre table, if the Ramillies wig was as much as seen through the grandes entrées, trembling with doubt if the red heels beat impatiently on the parquet floor. And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of his long official duel with Louvois, the mighty Minister of War, in spite, stranger still, of the vices of his own virtues, Colbert stands today, without possibility of contradiction, one of the builders of France; and it was a true instinct that caused the French Government to celebrate, on every French battleship, the tercentenary of his birth, in the present year of grace.

The man came of a line of merchants, out of Rheims, in the Champagne, claiming in turn descent from that old nobility of Scotland which had sent so many hostages to fortune into France, in the days of the Scots Archers. Be that as it may, and the name, at any rate, is out of Forfarshire, there was something of the Glasky baillie, "tell it not in Gath," as well as something of the Sicilian priest, in the great Minister. It was a lucky day for both when the young clerk in the Ministry of War offered to become the brains in Paris of the Sicilian Cardinal driven from the capital by the influence of the great House of Condé. The brains worked so well that they won the greatest measure of confidence Mazarin was ever known to bestow on any human being, with the result that when the Cardinal passed away, the brains became the brains of the King. "Sire," the Cardinal had written to Louis from his bed, "I owe everything to you, but I believe that I have acquitted myself in part, in giving to you Colbert."

The first act of the new Minister revealed the Sicilian strain: he acquainted the King with the hiding places of Mazarin's millions. After this his rise was rapid. Within eight years he had swallowed, one after another, every great office in the State, save that of the Ministry of War; and it was this one failure which was the cause of all his future troubles, first, because his rival, Louvois, was a man of great ability himself, and next because His Most Christian Majesty cared nothing for the sea, but insisted on regarding himself as a great soldier, and in squandering untold millions on the pomp of war. It was this craze, indeed, which left France bankrupt, instead of the most economically sound country in Europe, which Colbert would have made her. Even as it was, he effected marvels. He threw Fouquet, the superintendent of the Nation's finances, and the most corrupt of administrators, out of office, and so doubled the revenues in an afternoon; he dealt the justice of a cad under a palm tree to the fraudulent creditors of the State; and though he dared not go the length of imposing a single direct tax on the aristocracy or the Church, he found a way to reach the pockets of the nobles and the ecclesiastics through a system of indirect taxation.

All this time Colbert was taking a hand, with literally terrific energy, in a hundred other duties of the State. He built canals, he sought foreign markets, he fostered the colonies, he devised schemes, good, bad, and indifferent for the development of trade, he founded academies of art, literature, and natural science, at home and abroad. Not a famous manuscript came into the European market but the French consuls were on its track; not a great writer needed financial assistance, but a pension was at his disposal; not a potter nor a painter, not a cabinet-maker, a weaver, or a numismatist, could make a reputation, but his most perfect work was sought for the national collections. And when all this has been said, it leaves out of account the great work of the man's life, his labors for the navy and for the marine.

Unquestionably Colbert was the greatest Minister of Marine the world has ever seen. When he succeeded to

office, the dockyards were decaying, the ports choked, the personnel in a condition of chronic desertion. When he passed away every one of these things had been reversed. He found an effective fleet of some 30 vessels, he left one, still increasing, of 276. And these ships, from their figureheads to their helms, were not merely splendid specimens of the craft of the shipwright, but equally magnificent examples of the art of the carver and the decorative ability of the molder. Nor was the debt of the merchant marine to the Minister much less; and if the methods he adopted would be regarded as oppressive today, it must be remembered that they were those of his age.

It was, indeed, a savage age, and Colbert, unlike his great contemporary Vauban, had not risen above it. Just as he had dealt ruthlessly with the fraudulent creditors of France, and stamped out without mercy the revolt of the nobles, so he was now found writing to the judges to sentence as many criminals as possible to the hideous fate of the oar, so that he might obtain crews for His Most Christian Majesty's galleys. To Colbert all this was natural enough. These people were the canaille, and what better use could be found for their bodies than the building up of the destinies of France? In the luxury of his chateaux, with their exquisite gardens, their libraries, and their picture galleries, "Le Nord," as Madame Sévigné called him, took no thought for the hell of the slave chained for life to his bench and his oar. That, if it please you, was the Grand Age.

Notes and Comments

A NEW sport, which one might reasonably expect to become popular, has been discovered on the Hudson River. In order to enjoy it one needs a canoe and, which is more difficult to obtain, a paddle-wheel ferry boat. Then, if one is skillful in guiding the canoe, one may coast on the waves raised by the ferry boat and travel at the same rate of speed without dipping a paddle. The paddle-wheel, it appears, makes a series of waves moving in the same direction, and if the canoe is poised on the down slope of one of these waves it will be kept in motion, steadily coasting the down grade of water and steadily carried forward by the wave motion. During the summer the mysterious behavior of a single canoe following a ferry boat on the Hudson has often surprised and interested the passengers; and there perhaps this new kind of voyaging may stop. But it seems a temptation to other canoeists, wherever they can get opportunity to try it.

A STORY about Mr. Clemenceau and the conferences of statesmen of the allied and associated nations, published by The Manchester Guardian before Mr. Lansing returned to America, is evidently being reprinted by many papers, and with good reason. "Another piece of Mr. Clemenceau's wit is delighting the town," said the paper named. "At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Committee there was a question what time they would resume in the afternoon. Signor Tittoni did not want it too early, because he liked to have his siesta early in the afternoon. Mr. Lansing did not want it too late, for he wanted to have his drive in the Bois and then his siesta before dinner. Mr. Clemenceau then summed up. 'The meeting will be at 3,' he said. 'Signor Tittoni can sleep before it, Mr. Lansing can sleep after it, and Mr. Balfour and I can sleep during it.'"

SOMEbody has discovered that, in celebrating the many centenaries that fall due this year, it should not be forgotten that 1919 is the centenary of the detachable collar. Hannah Montague, the wife of a blacksmith in Troy, New York, says this student, made the first detachable collar in 1819. Until that year, Mr. Montague, and all other men, had worn collars undetachable. Mrs. Montague changed all that; and now, it is said, some 200,000 yards of goods are used every day for making collars by a single factory in the town where Mrs. Montague surprised her husband with the first separate one. The Rev. Ebenezer Brown, it appears, first put Mrs. Montague's product on sale, and his enterprise was the forerunner of about seven square blocks of collar and shirt factories within a mile radius. Modestly and unassumingly, Mrs. Montague established an industry.

ONE need not be a porer over genealogies, although there is evidently something enjoyable in that retrospective hobby, to be interested in the modern application of Thomas the Rhymer's rhyme, some 700 years ago, that

Tyde what may betyde,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde.

General Haig comes to the title, and the rhyme of Thomas, oft quoted in the southeast of Scotland, finds wider quotation. Thomas, as tradition and history report him, was neighbor to ancient Bemersyde, a landed gentleman as well as a poet. His rhyme comes down the ages and naturally enough connects itself with the new earl, who, however, is not from the Bemersyde country of his ancestors, but is rather what the Scots call a "Fifer," or native of the old "Kingdom of Fife." A sturdy race, the Haigs of Bemersyde lived for many generations in the valley of the Tweed, and Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor in their ancestral home.

ONE hears, of late, a good deal about the "intelligenza," a word spreading from Russian into general use; and thanks are therefore due the editorial writer who has defined the term in a more intelligent fashion than that of the growing American tendency to translate it "highbrows." The "intelligenza," says he, are "betwixt and betweeners"; they include "professors, artists, writers, professional men, teachers, journalists," and others who are, generally speaking, "not embarked on a money-making career." Relatively few in numbers, and widely scattered in occupation, they have in common that their work tends to deal with things of the mind, and is unlikely to provide at most more than a fair livelihood. "Highbrow," in short, is a misnomer, for the conscious conviction of mental superiority that marks the "highbrow" is not a necessary characteristic.